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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

A SETTLER FOR THE PIPE LINE BILL.

The Senate Recommit it to the Finance Committee.

Large Number of Bills Passed Finally and on Second Reading.

The House Spends the Morning Session Correcting the Journal of Monday.

SENATE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Newmyer—Relative to gauging domestic spirits.

Mr. Horter—Supplement to the act regulating the rights of parents and children.

Mr. Cooper—Authorizing corporations to change the par value of their stock.

Mr. McNeill—Supplement to the acts relative to the stay of execution.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing common carriers to sell goods on which they have a lien.

Mr. Nagle—Extending the Railroad act of 1861 to passenger railways.

Mr. Bussey—Regulating transcripts from justices' dockets.

Mr. Lamon—Fixing the time for the organization of councils in cities.

Mr. Herr—To repeal the act relative to notes given for patent rights.

Mr. Jones—Relative to opinions by a divided court; also, authorizing courts to regulate affidavits of defense.

Mr. Yerkes—For a new insane hospital for the Eastern counties.

Mr. Wood—Providing for the withdrawal of boroughs consolidated with cities of the second class.

Mr. Chalfant—To amend the General Corporation act.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution condemning aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Referred—yeas 30, nays 15.

The following passed finally:

An act authorizing the town council in incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

An act relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil causes.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act dividing the counties of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, A. D. 1874, to extend the provisions of said act to cities of the third class embracing within their territory more than one school district, and to provide for the consolidation of school districts.

An act relating to the commencement of the term of office of judges learned in the law, being a supplement to the act of the 30th day of April, A. D. 1874, entitled an act fixing the time when the terms of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other judges learned in the law shall commence.

The bill to provide for the refunding and redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated districts evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, was amended and laid over.

The following passed second reading:

An act to prevent the unlawful taking and using of the horse, carriage or other property of another and to punish the same, in cases where such taking and using does not amount to the crime of larceny.

An act to enable guardians and others to bind minors out of the State.

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission, for the purpose of securing from the other States of the Union a representation of their recognized military organizations at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

An act for promoting the qualifications of stationary engineers and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, was amended by striking out the paragraph abolishing associate judges not learned in the law—yeas 25, nays 22,—and passed second reading.

The bill for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth, was amended by adding "goats" to the title and bill, after "sheep," and then passed second reading.

The bill for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, was passed down on section 30, which forbids banks to pay interest on deposits A long debate ensued and the section was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 13—and the bill passed second reading.

The bill to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education, was recommitted to the Committee on Education.

The bill declaring promissory notes containing a confession of judgment or a warrant of attorney to confess judgment negotiable, was postponed indefinitely.

The supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace within the provisions of the same, transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, was called up and the first section read.

Mr. Strang moved to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee, instructing them to inquire how the passage of the bill would affect the finances of the State.

After considerable debate the motion was agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, of Crawford, Bussey, Calihan, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Heilman, Horter, Jackson, Jones, Lamon, Lemon, Maclay, McClellan, Nagle, Rockwell, Rowland, Strang, Waream, Warfel, Winslow, Yenkie, Yerkes—25.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, of Allegheny, Bechtel, Chalfant, Clark, Ermentrout, McKinley, McMullen, McNeill, Newmyer, Payne, Playford, Roebuck, Ross, Silver, Stanton, Watson, Wood, Yutzy—19.

This is equivalent to the defeat of the bill.

HOUSE.

The morning session was nearly all occupied with reading and correcting the journal of last night's proceedings. The amendment offered by Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, was not properly stated in the minutes read by the Clerk, but after the State the journal was corrected to read: "The investigation should begin with and include the administration of Wm. V. McGrath."

The following bills passed finally:

Act removing disabilities prohibiting aliens from purchasing, holding and transmitting real estate.

Providing a remedy for irregularity in scaling up jury wheels, and in the custody thereof.

Directing the manner in which Allegheny county common pleas judges shall detail one or more of their number to hold criminal courts, and validating the details heretofore made.

Senate Kidnaping bill.

Supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes applying portions of its provisions to such cities of the third class as by a two-thirds vote of councils shall accept the same.

Mr. Thornton reported favorably, from the Iron and Coal Committee, the bill to repeal the tax on bituminous coal.

Mr. Long introduced a bill relating to damages to private property in opening streets and alleys in cities.

The bill for establishing new counties is now being discussed at a special evening session, in the Committee of the Whole.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1875.

For the first time since 1862 the two Houses are holding regular sessions on Washington's birthday. Prior to that time, sessions were regularly held on that day; but since then the recurrence of the holiday has been uniformly seized upon as a pretext for an adjournment over for several days. This session is bound to be so short that neither House can afford to lose a day.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported the Appropriation bill on Friday, and under the rules it has precedence to all other bills. It will be the fault of its friends if it does not get through next week. This bill, it is to be understood, is only for the general expenses of the government, schools and judiciary. The appropriations to institutions are made in separate bills.

The House got out of its snarl on the Local Option bill in the only practicable way, by making the bill and the pending motions upon it the special order for Wednesday night next. The astute parliamentarians of the House never saw this open gate, and it was finally adopted on the suggestion of an outsider. The bill will, after the motion to recommit has been disposed of, as I presume it will be, by defeating it, come up on first reading that night. If they do not get through with it, at that time, it will come up again when bills on first reading are again in order.

The session in the two Houses, to-night, has been devoted mainly to the preparation of business for future action. There are still some legislative slowboys in the House who think the two Houses *cannot* adjourn on the 18th prox.; but the wish, with them, is father to the thought. The House must either get along with its work, or take the responsibility of whatever is left undone when the hour of final adjournment arrives.

The Academy of Sciences, in Philadelphia, having undertaken to build a large and magnificent building, in the manner of the unwise man of old, without sitting down to count the cost beforehand, and finding itself, now that the building is half up, some $300,000 short, coolly proposes to the Legislature that the State should make good the deficiency! The State is the oyster they are all bound to open. Philadelphia wants $200,000 for the Homeopathic University; $200,000 for the Pennsylvania University; $100,000 (extra) for the Institute for the Blind; $300,000 for the Academy of Sciences; $50,000 for the Nautical School, and one-half of the licenses for the House of Correction ($150,000), to say nothing of the Centennial. This list foots up a million, and is but a beginning. I hardly think, however, that the Legislature, with but $5,000,000 to dispose of, altogether, of which sum the common schools are to get $1,000,000, the public debt and interest $2,000,000, and the expenses of the government over $1,000,000, will give $1,000,000 to one city, either for extra charitable or educational purposes.

I hear, to-day, that the present distinguished City Treasurer of Philadelphia, Peter A. B. Widener, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. He will probably receive the support of the delegation from that city.

The Appropriation bill, as reported to the House, contains an item giving $300 each to the "chaplains" of the Senate and House. As there is no such officer as chaplain known to the laws of this State, this is an appropriation without previous provision of law, which is specially forbidden by the Constitution. The House being the hallmark of the Constitution, this lapse into the old custom, in the very teeth of its stringent provision, is a sorry comment upon the watchfulness of the guardians of our fundamental law. SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 23, 1875.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill to equalize bounties of soldiers who served in the late war, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. HOWE objected, upon the ground that the Library Committee was entitled to the morning hour to-day. It was his desire to have a bill reported by that committee considered.

Mr. LOGAN gave notice that he would ask for the consideration of the bill during the morning hour of each day until he could get a vote.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on the Library, called up the bill making further provision for the accommodation for the library of Congress, which provides for the erection of a building on Judiciary square.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a substitute providing for the extension of the west front of the center building of the Capitol, not exceeding thirty-four feet, to accommodate the library, and proposing an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to commence the work.

The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Mississippi Levee appropriation bill, the pending question being whether the section in the bill as it came from the House repealing the act of June 1, 1872, authorizing contracts, should be stricken out.

After further debate a vote was taken on the question of striking out the repealing clause, and resulted, yeas 11, nays 32.

The action of the House in repealing the contract of 1872 for an additional subsidy, was concurred in.

The following is the vote in detail on the motion to strike out the clause repealing the law authorizing the Pacific Mail subsidy:

YEAS.			
Cameron,	Ferdinghuysen,	Pease,	
Conover,	Hitchell,	Sargent,	
Cragin,	Morton,	Sprague—11.	
Flanagan,	Paterson,		
NAYS.			
Alcorn,	Gordon,	Ransom,	
Allison,	Hager,	Robertson,	
Anthony,	Hamilton, Md.,	Saulsbury,	
Bayard,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Schurz,	
Boey,	Harvey,	Scott,	
Boreman,	Hitchcock,	Sherman,	
Bontwell,	Ingalls,	Spencer,	
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Stevenson,	
Chandler,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Clayton,	Logan,	Thurman,	
Conkling,	McCreery,	Tipton,	
Cooper,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh,	
Davis,	Morrill, Me.,	Wadsworth,	
Dennis,	Morrill, Vt.,	West,	
Eaton,	Norwood,	Windom,	
Edmunds,	Ogleby,	Wright—52.	
Ferry, Mich.,	Pratt,		
Goldthwaite,	Ramsey,		

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in Commitee of the Whole agreed to and the bill read a third time and passed.

The bill to admit Colorado as a State, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the gentlemen who had charge of leading the business of the Senate were putting forward this bill, and thus they put it out of his power to call up the Civil Rights bill, as he intended to do upon the completion of the Army Appropriation bill.

Before proceeding with the Colorado bill the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, when it comes up as unfinished business, after the expiration of the morning hour.

HOUSE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, Chairman of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs, made a report, closing with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the Select Committee of the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874; and

WHEREAS, Said committee has unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the same, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were awarded in the House of Representatives seats to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them; therefore

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice and to place the persons rightfully entitled to their seats.

Resolved, That William P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

The majority and minority reports were ordered printed.

As the result of a colloquy between members as to which was the majority report and which the minority report, it may be stated that all the members of the committee report against the action of the returning Board; that Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall unite in the majority report, that there was no general intimidation in the South, but a free and fair election, which resulted in favor of the Conservatives, who were deprived of the result by the wrongful action of the Returning Board; that Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye unite in a minority report; and that Mr. Foster assents with Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye to a compromise recognizing Kellogg as Governor, and giving a majority in the House to the Conservative delegates.

The majority report in the case of Alabama was presented by Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Select Committee, and the views of the minority by Mr. BUCKNER. They were ordered printed.

The House resumed consideration of the Revenue bill.

All amendments to the eighth section were voted down, after which Mr. DAWES offered an additional section exempting bullion from duty, and savings banks from the stamp tax, which was adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an additional section reimposing the income tax and providing machinery for its collection, which was adopted—yeas 114, nays 87. The section provides that three per cent. shall be collected on incomes between three and ten thousand dollars, and five per cent. upon incomes above ten thousand dollars.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to strike out the enacting clause, which would have defeated the whole bill, but which was rejected —yeas 102, nays 113.

Mr. COTTON offered an amendment as an additional section providing for a tax of ten cents per pound on tea, and two cents on coffee. Rejected.

After the adoption of an amendment providing for a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of gold and silver, Mr. DAWES moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried. He then moved that the Committee of the Whole rise and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report it back with the tax on whisky at ninety cents, with the sugar and tobacco clauses as amended in Committee of the Whole and with the ten per cent. horizontal section retained.

Mr. DAWES subsequently withdrew his motion to recommit, and Mr. COX moved that the House concur in the action of the Committee of the Whole, striking out the enacting clause. The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion and it was lost—yeas 106, nays 150. So the bill stands, recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

The House thereupon again went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, a section was added allowing tobacco manufacturers to use licorice and other ingredients free of duty.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to make the duty on beer and ale two dollars a barrel, instead of one dollar, and to strike out the duty on sugar. Rejected.

Mr. MONROE moved to make the special tax on retail liquor dealers, fifty instead of twenty-five dollars. Rejected.

Finally, no more amendments being offered, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. DAWES thereupon proceeded to address the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the Treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He referred to the income tax as a tax which was most just and proper in theory, but as one which had proved objectionable in all countries where it was tried, because it was promotive of perjury and demoralization. Believing that the necessities of the Government called on Congress to pass some revenue measure before adjournment, he proposed to make one more effort in that direction, and if it failed, then, personally and as the organ of the Committee on Ways and Means, he should feel that he had discharged his whole duty in the premises. He therefore offered, as a substitute for the bill, one taxing whisky to be hereafter made ninety cents a gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill and restoring the ten per cent. on manufactured goods, and on that he moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 133, nays 111. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 111.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, on which he moved the previous question.

Mr. NIBLACK made the point of order that, under the new rule, it would require a two-thirds majority to second the previous question on the first day of this bill coming before the House.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order and defended the propriety of the new rule from the reflection made upon it by Mr. Niblack, by reminding the gentleman that under the old rule one-fifth of the members present could prevent action on the bill.

The previous question was seconded by the necessary two-thirds, and the bill was then passed—yeas 123, nays 113.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

SECTION 1. That from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in United States, a tax of ninety cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from the distillery bonded warehouse; and so much of section 3,251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That section 3,368 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "Twenty cents a pound" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Twenty-four cents a pound; *provided*, that section 3,391 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended by striking out the word "five," wherever it occurs therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," and by striking out "seventy-five" and inserting "seventy-five" (increasing the duty on cigars from five to six dollars a thousand, and on cigarettes from two dollars and fifty cents to two dollars and seventy-five cents); *provided*, that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco, cigars or cigarettes on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

SECTION 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard of color imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule C, section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of said duties as levied upon said articles or sugars and grades herein designated; *provided*, that concentrated melada or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar, dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being cane juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process without any process of purging or refination, and any and all productions of sugar cane imported in bags, mats, baskets or other than tight packages, shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such; and *provided further*, that of the drawback of refined sugars exported allowed by section 3,109 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SECTION 4. That so much of section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504, shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of the ten per centum as provided in section 2,503.

SECTION 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on depôsit in bonded warehouse or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

SECTION 6. Provides that nothing in the act of February 8, 1875 (the "little tariff act") shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting-cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in passbooks of savings banks.

The following is the vote in detail on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS.			
Albert,	Harmer,	Pratt,	
Albright,	Hathorn,	Rainey,	
Averill,	Hawley, Ills.,	Ranger,	
Barber,	Hawley, Conn.,	Richmond,	
Barry,	Hazelton, Wis.,	Robbins, Pa.,	
Barry,	Hazelton, N. J.,	Robinson, Ohio,	
Begole,	H. R. Hoar,	Rusk,	
Bory,	G. F. Hoar,	Sawyer,	
Bradley,	Hodges,	Scudder, N. J.,	
Buffington,	Hoskins,	Sessions,	
Bundy,	Houghton,	Shanks,	
Burchard,	Hubbell,	Sheats,	
Burrows,	Kasson,	Sheldon,	
Butler Mass.,	Killinger,	Shoemaker,	
Cain,	Lamport,	Smith,	
Carpenter,	Lawson,	Smith, Pa.,	
Cason,	Lewis,	Smith, Ky.,	
Cowan,	Lowe,	Smith, N. Y.,	
Clark N. J.,	Lynch,	Sprague,	
Clymer,	Maynard,	Starkweather,	
Cobb, Ala.,	McDay,	Strawbridge,	
Conger,	McDill, Wis.,	Sypher,	
Crooke,	McDougal,	Taylor,	
Crounse,	Merriam,	Thomas, Va.,	
Curtis,	Monroe,	Thompson,	
Danford,	Moore,	Tarbox, Ind.,	
Darrall,	Morey,	Todd,	
Davis,	Negley,	Townsend,	
Dobbins,	O'Brien,	Tyner,	
Duell,	O'Neill,	Waldron,	
Eames,	Orth,	Wallace,	
Field,	Packer,	Ward, N. J.,	
Foster,	Page,	White,	
Freeman,	Parker, Mo.,	Wilber,	
Frye,	Parsons,	Williams, Wis.,	
Garfield,	Pendleton,	Williams, Mass.,	
Gooch,	Platt,	Williams, Ohio,	
Hagans,	Platt, N. Y.,	Wilson, Iowa,	
Hale, Me.,	Potter,	Woodworth—173.	
Harmer,			
Harris, Mass.,			

NAYS.			
Adams,	Eldridge,	Phelps,	
Archer,	Finck,	Phillips,	
Arthur,	Ford,	Potter,	
Ashe,	Giddings,	Randall,	
Atkins,	Glover,	Ray,	
Banning,	Goodrich,	Reed,	
Barnum,	Gunter,	Saylor, Ind.,	
Beck,	Hamilton,	Sayler, Ohio,	
Bell,	Hancock,	Shanks,	
Berry,	Harris, Ga.,	Sherwood,	
Harris, Va.,	Sloss,		
Blount,	Havens,	Smith, Va.,	
Bowen,	Hereford,	Smith, Ohio,	
Bright,	Herndon,	Smith, N. C.,	
Bromberg,	Holman,	Southard,	
Brown,	Hunter,	Speer,	
Brickner,	Hunton,	Standiford,	
Burchard,	Hurlbut,	Stevens, Mass.,	
Butler, Tenn.,	Kelley,	St. John,	
Caldwell,	Kelley,	Stone,	
Cannon,	Kellogg,	Storm,	
Clark, Mo.,	Knapp,	Stowell,	
Clayton,	Lamar,	Strait,	
Clements,	Lawrence,	Swann,	
Coburn,	Luttrell,	Vance,	
Comingo,	Magee,	Waddell,	
Cook,	Marshall,	Wells,	
Corwin,	Martin,	Wells,	
Cotton,	McDill, Ia.,	Whitehead,	
Cox,	McLean,	Whitthorne,	
Crittenden,	McNulta,	Willard, Vt.,	
Crossland,	Milliken,	Willard, Mich.,	
Crutchfield,	Mills,	Wiley,	
Davis,	Morrison,	Wilkins, Ind.,	
Dewitt,	Neal,	Wood,	
Donnan,	Niblack,	Young, Ky.,	
Dunnell,	O'Brien,	Young, Ga.—113.	
Durham,	Parker, N. H.,		

The House then adjourned.

FIRE RECORD.

Emporium—$70,000.

HARRISBURG, February 23.—A fire at Emporium, Pa., yesterday, burned six buildings, comprising five stores, three hotels, a billiard and eating saloon, a millinery store, a photograph gallery and two lodge rooms. The loss is estimated at $70,000; and the insurance at $25,000.

The committee appointed to examine the accounts of State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, find them deficient about $68,000, and he has illegally paid $152,000 of old bonds. They attribute the state of affairs to "loose book-keeping," and request Treasurer Jones to resign.

A heavy southwest wind and several inches of snow are reported from Omaha and St. Paul.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 23.—Consols for money 93 6-16@93⅞; for account 93⅜@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¾; do. 1867, 107¾; 10-40's 103¾; new 6's 103. New York Central 95; Erie 25¼@25¾; preferred 42¾. Tallow 38s 6d. Turpentine 25s 3d@28s 6d.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes 61 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 8d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 3,000 American. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 72,000 quarters, including 9,000 quarters American. Corn, per quarter, 34s 6d@35s. ANTWERP, February 23.—Refined petroleum 30 francs.

LONDON, February 23.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the unfavorable weather keeps samples of wheat offering in poor and unsalable condition. Prices tend downward in every market.

TILTON-BEECHER.

MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY CLOSED.

Kate Carey Re-Cross-Examined.

She Was Discharged from One Situation for Intoxication.

THE PROSECUTION RESTS ITS CASE.

General Tracy Opens for the Defense To-Day.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Brooklyn City Court room was packed, this morning, with spectators, almost as soon as the doors were thrown open, and the corridors were filled with a dense crowd struggling to gain admittance. Judge Neilson looked fresh after his three days' rest, and the counsel appeared recruited. The defendant bustled into the court room, accompanied by his wife, who sat along side of Edward Beecher and his wife and another lady. Mrs. Moulton entered with ex-Judge Fullerton and her uncle, Mr. J. P. Robinson. Mrs. Tilton was, as usual, seated beside her female friends, and Mr. Tilton occupied his customary place.

When court was declared open, Mrs. Moulton resumed the stand, and her cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts. She testified: I said in my direct examination that I brought Mrs. Woodhull to my house three or four times; I remember bringing her three times, but not the fourth; I recollect visiting her on one occasion with Mr. Tilton, but I think I did not bring her on that occasion to the house. I have no recollection of the time of day when I went to Mrs. Woodhull's with Mr. Tilton, nor can I tell what time I got back; think I made only a short call upon her. I cannot remember the year in which I visited her; think all my visits were in the same year, but whether in the year on the calendar or in the space of a year I do not know. I have given you all that I know of my visit to Mrs. Woodhull's house on all occasions except when Mr. Tilton accompanied me. I brought Mrs. Woodhull to my house; don't remember how she was dressed, but think I did. I do not remember going on any other errands in regard to this business, either at my husband's or Mr. Tilton's request, except on one occasion to see Mr. Bowmine, a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and brother of Jeremiah P. Robinson. The conversation with George Bowmine was related, substantially, at the beginning of the trouble; I think it was the fall of 1871; I think I reported the interview I had with Mr. Tilton shortly after to Mr. Moulton.

The conversation with Mr. Tilton was in August, when Mr. Moulton was about to make his statement to the committee. He was absent at the time, not making his statement before the committee. I heard angry words from where I was, in the back room, and went in and reproved him. I may have told Tilton I willed on that occasion. I went to Narragansett in July, and think I remained there six weeks. I am not sure that Mr. Tilton came; remember my husband coming there, but at what time in the same month I do not know. I remember meeting Mrs. Dennis Kearney in 1873 and 1874. We became acquainted. I do not recollect, and am sure I never told her that Beecher was an innocent man, or words to that effect.

Mr. Evarts concluded his cross-examination here, and Mr. Fullerton began the re-direct. The witness replied: I had a conversation with George C. Robinson after Beecher's frequent visits to my husband. Mr. Robinson was a member of Plymouth church. These visits to Mrs. Woodhull were caused by her threats to publish the scandal of the last time I saw Mrs. Woodhull was when she came to the house to ask Frank to assist her to the scandal of the last time I saw Mrs. Woodhull was when she came to the house to ask Frank to assist her to raise some money. This was during all the publication of the story. Beecher was at dinner in our house in 1871; Mrs. Woodhull was also there. This was after the latter's threat to publish the story. I think it was Mr. Moulton who first spoke to me about being a witness in this case, after the suit was brought. When I heard Mr. Beecher I was sorry at the anguish he exhibited. He was crying and I was crying, and I felt as it I was in the presence of death. I thought that I should never see him again, as I then feared he was about to commit suicide. I remember also one Friday evening Mr. Beecher came into the room very much depressed, and I, as my habit was, went to him and said: "Frank, take care of this good man." On the evening I kissed Mr. Beecher on the forehead. I told Frank, when he returned, of the interview and what I had done. Mr. Tilton used to visit our house on Clinton street, frequently, and took his meals there regularly, from April, 1871, to the short statement of my husband was the subject of conversation between him and Mr. Beecher in July, 1874. My husband said: "You can comfort the unfortunate one" and Mr. Beecher said he did. On one occasion, at a meeting in our house, when Mr. Woodhull, Mr. Claflin, Mr. Moulton's father and some other gentlemen were present, I advised that Mr. Moulton should make the short statement. I suggested the short statement, and that Beecher might explain the matter to the church. I said: "Give the old man another chance." I did not want Frank to tell the story. Mrs. Bennis resided at Newport, R. I., but I did not, in my conversation with her, communicate any portion of the story.

Mr. Fullerton concluded his re-direct testimony here, and Mr. Evarts began the re-cross-examination. The witness replied: "I am sure I told my husband about my act the evening I kissed Mr. Beecher and the feeling. This ended Mrs. Moulton's testimony and she retired.

Mr. Evarts said he had brought Mrs. Katy Carey here for cross-examination. This is the witness then took the stand, Mr. Beech protesting that she was not his witness. He also stated that he here rested his case, and the testimony in the case was closed.

Mrs. Carey was then cross-examined. The testimony elicited from the witness was in relation to the various places where she lived, and in all of which witness swore positively that she was never discharged from any of the places for intoxication, and never in any instance mentioned Mrs. Tilton's name; but finally Mr. Evarts, after getting nearly to the bottom of the investigation, learned from the witness that she had been discharged from one place for intoxication. This was all Mr. Evarts had to ask her, and Mr. Fullerton had no questions to put to the witness, who thereupon retired.

This closed the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Evarts here consulted with his conferers for a few moments, and then ascended the bench, when he spoke in a low tone with Judge Neilson. At the termination of the conversation, the court took the usual recess.

After recess Mr. Evarts rose and said: "It was the arrangement that General Tracy should open the case for the defense, and our calculation in regard to the termination of our adversaries' case was that it might terminate, as we were reasonably led to anticipate it would, to-morrow night. Nevertheless, it was in the calculation of General Tracy that he would be called upon to open to-morrow, and I have ascertained whether it would be possible for him suitably to present the case for the proper consideration of the Court and jury. I have an intimation that it will be quite out of his calculation and, as he thinks, of his ability properly to do so. As I mentioned to your Honor before recess, I will endeavor, if necessary, to go on this afternoon, but as I then expressed a doubt whether it would then be possible, and I find myself in this position and my friend Beach recognizes it, it is not entirely unreasonable to ask for an adjournment until to-morrow morning."

Mr. Beach concurred in this motion, and the court adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for Today—Falling, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to the northwest, with colder and cloudy weather.

The Senate bill was passed by the French Assembly yesterday.

The steamer Holland, from London, has arrived at New York.

Pampeluna has been relieved by the arrival of provisions and ammunition.

Mrs. Ellen Sanderson was yesterday nominated for the position of postmistress at Springfield, Ohio, and Mrs. M. F. Lowe at Xenia.

The third game of billiards for the championship was played in New York last night, between Vignaux and Rudolphe, the former winning—600 to 326.

The proposal of the Pacific railroads was again considered by the Cabinet yesterday, the impression prevailing that nothing should be done in the matter at present.

A public meeting was held in Toledo last night to protest against the Potter bill, now before the Ohio Legislature, making radical changes in the government of that city.

The Mexican war veterans were received by the President yesterday, ex-Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, introducing nearly two hundred of the heroes to their former comrade.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF A REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Dawes Carries a Substitute for the Original Measure.

Ninety Cents Tax on Whisky Hereafter Manufactured.

Sugar and Tobacco to Remain as in the Original Bill.

Restoration of the Ten Per Cent. Horizontal Tax.

Force Bill to be Offered in the House To-Day.

Report of the Majority of the Louisiana Committee.

A Volunteer Candidate for Commissioner Johnson's Chair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1875.

Revenue Bill Passed.

After quite a struggle, the House this afternoon passed a revenue bill by a vote of 123 yeas to 113 nays. At one time there was a prospect of the defeat of the whole proposition. As the bill was originally reported from the Ways and Means Committee it was so loaded down with amendments as to almost break of its own weight. Mr. Dawes himself became so disgusted with the effort to amend, that he made a motion to strike out the enacting clause, which prevailed in the Committee of the Whole, but the House subsequently refused to ratify that action and the bill was recommitted. After it had been loaded with amendments the committee rose and Mr. Dawes offered a substitute, which was carried by a vote of three above a majority, the negative vote was 113, and it is a singular coincidence that on the proposition to tax incomes and that to tax tea and coffee the same number voted in the negative. The substitute as adopted fixes the tax on whisky at ninety cents, but does not tax the stock on hand. It leaves the tobacco and sugar sections of the bill as originally reported, and renews the ten per cent. horizontal tax. One of the whole propositions ever made in the House was that of Mr. Hathorn, the owner of one of the best paying springs at Saratoga, to put an almost prohibitory tax upon foreign mineral waters. With the exception of Mr. Thomas, of Virginia, every gentleman representing a tobacco-producing constituency voted against it. The New England members manifestly thought the bill good for their section, as they all voted for it.

Reports on Mississippi Affairs.

The Select Committee on Mississippi Affairs have appointed Messrs. Hurlbut and O'Brien a sub-committee to prepare a statement of facts and a report, which will be presented to the full committee to-morrow. There is not much prospect of an agreement even upon a statement of fact, and there will consequently be two reports.

The Force Bill.

Mr. Coburn will to-morrow test the sense of the House on the question of taking up the Force bill.

A Would-Be Commissioner of Customs.

A person by the name of McGrew, of Ohio, has been making an effort to get up a petition to secure the position of Commissioner of Customs. Senator Sherman, upon whom he relied for his main support, states that he applied to him for his support, but he refused to entertain his wishes or to sign his papers. There is no officer of the Government who holds a higher position in the estimation of his superiors than Mr. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 23, 1875.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on the State of the South, respectfully report that they cannot agree to the report made to the committee by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye. The laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana, referred to in this report, have been repealed for years. Except during the schism of corruption, for a few months, no political party has long had control of the machinery of the State. The late registration shows an excess of the

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

GENERAL WALKER cut a much better figure as Superintendent of the United States Census than he does as Yale Professor of Political Economy.

HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a very brilliant sermon to his congregation, last Sunday. But brilliance is one thing, and truth quite another. The latter alone has the real dynamic power.

A PUZZLED correspondent requests us, if we can, to explain how it comes about that, while personal integrity among men is so common, corporate integrity is so rare. This is a very difficult conundrum to answer. A partial solution may possibly be that, the latter being honesty by wholesale, the article naturally becomes very much cheapened.

THE Centennial has not received a great deal of attention in the Southern States, as yet. The Legislature of Tennessee, however, has just adopted a resolution appointing a joint committee to perfect a plan for securing as prominent a representation as is possible of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing productions of that State, at the Exhibition. Now let the other Southern States follow suit.

THE revision and reapportionment of the Congressional districts of Alabama, as managed by the fair minded Democratic Legislature of that State, give to its ninety-four thousand Republican voters one Congressman, and to the one hundred and seven Democratic voters seven Congressmen! Could the force of Bourbon devotion to equal political rights and privileges possibly go further than this?

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in an appealed case from this State, has just decided that where shares in banks or other joint stock corporations are worth one hundred and fifty per cent., or any other premium, they may be rated at their full value for taxation, it not being the amount of money invested that is wanted for taxation, but the amount of moneyed capital which the investment represents for the time being.

"WHEN the war comes, as coming it is," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "it shall be civil war. The North must be the scene of conflict, not the South." When it is borne in mind that the paper from which we have quoted is one of the most cautious and conservative organs of Southern Democratic opinion, the malign spirit which animates a large portion of the people of that section, and the danger which menaces our institutions in consequence of their fratricidal purposes, may partly be inferred.

SOMETHING is breaking around the house of the New York Democracy. They have had practical control of the government of that city and State for less than two months, and already they are quarrelling and fighting among themselves to such a degree that it begins to look as though there would not be putty and paint enough in the party to restore matters to their original harmony. Nothing but the cohesive power of public plunder can possibly hold them together until the next election, after which they will have only defeat to brawl over.

HERE is one illustration of the way in which the decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, excluding colored children from the public schools of that State, works. A well-to-do citizen, whose family is the only one in the township in which he resides, writes to the Indianapolis *Journal* stating that the whites will not permit his children to attend the public school, notwithstanding that he pays as much tax as half the district combined. The sure foundations of the State are laid in knowledge, not in ignorance; but the Democrats of Indiana appear to think otherwise.

GREAT cities are simply places where great trade and commerce are concentrated. If these decay, or are diverted into other channels, the veins of all the ground and all the improvements depreciate also. There has, within the past two years, been a greater shrinkage in the value of real estate in New York city, than in any other great commercial center in the country. In building operations, also, there was last year a decline of more than twenty-five per cent., as compared with the previous year. These facts are not a little suggestive of the gradual decline of business in that city.

SENATOR BOUTWELL never said a truer thing than when, the other day, he charged that "at least one-half of the misfortunes of the South are due to the misdirected sympathy and criminal support given by the Democratic party of the North to the rebellious and unsubdued spirits of the South." Before, during, and since the war, that party, either by its promises or its policy has always, directly or indirectly, countenanced and encouraged them, thus constantly, if unintentionally, inciting to new acts of violence and new scenes of disorder. Well does THURLOW WEED declare that that party "has justly forfeited the confidence of the country."

IN A SUIT, last week, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to recover the value of certain perishable goods shipped over its line but badly injured in consequence of delay *in transitu* by a wages strike of the brakemen on a certain portion of the road, the Court held that the strike was a matter between the company and its employees, with which the plaintiff had no relations; that if the employees of a company in charge of trains are held by the company to be competent to discharge their duties; that, so far as the public is concerned, the company guarantees the fidelity and good conduct of its agents in all matters within the scope of their employment, and that the company was responsible for the prompt transmission of the goods to their destination, and could not shield itself from the consequences of a failure by the laches of its employees. This decision is of considerable interest to railroad companies and the mercantile classes, generally.

DURING a debate in the New York Assembly upon a bill to force every Republican out of office in the city of New York, Mr. SHATTUCK, a Democratic member from Steuben county, referred to Speaker MCGUIRE, who was advocating the bill, as having gone to Tammany Hall for his counsel; whereupon the Speaker responded by asking Mr. SHATTUCK, "where he (SHATTUCK) would have been if it had not been for Tammany." And then the Speaker answered the question by saying "he would have been in retirement in his rural home instead of being here."

This is equivalent to saying that Tammany furnished the money for SHATTUCK'S election, and *bought* him a place in the Assembly to which he could not otherwise have been chosen. SHATTUCK, at least, seemed to think so, for he subsided, promptly, and did not further interrogate the Speaker. It was a very indiscreet exposure for MCGUIRE to make; but its truth is not open to question.

MAYOR WICKHAM, of New York, and Governor TILDEN have got into trouble with each other. They are both Tammany Democrats, but the Governor thinks Tammany is going it too strong, and rebels. Mayor WICKHAM, in accordance with the demands of Tammany, wants to get rid of all the Republican office-holders in that city, and accordingly prefers charges against three of them, and asks the Governor to remove them. The Governor, seeing very clearly that the object of all this is to get Controller GREEN out of office, declines to remove the parties referred to, until he has seen all the evidence against them, and then reserves his right to act according to the testimony. The consequence is a collision. Controller GREEN is one of TILDEN'S pets. If the Governor weakens on the point now presented him, GREEN will have to go; and if he stands firm, he provokes a quarrel with the men who nominated and elected *him*. It is a pleasant thing to be Governor, sometimes.

WHILST the Democracy of Virginia propose to substitute viva voce voting for the present ballot system, with the evident object of opening the doors to intimidation and all sorts of undue influences against free suffrage, the Supreme Courts of Indiana and Illinois have both, recently, judicially declared that the secrecy of the ballot must not be impaired by writing upon the ballot cast the number opposite the name of the voter in the registration book. The Circuit Court of St. Louis, also, in like manner last week upheld the inviolable secrecy of the ballot box, by declaring that Republic policy requires that the veil of secrecy should be impenetrable, unless the voter himself voluntarily determines to lift it; his ballot is absolutely privileged, and to allow evidence of its contents when he has not waived the privilege, is to encourage trickery, intimidation and fraud." These, however, are the elements which the Conservatives of Virginia are apparently bent on introducing into the politics of that State, with the view, of course, of thwarting free political expression and action on the part of Republicans. For the proposition can have no other meaning.

MR. JOHN B. STORM is the solitary convert to free trade in Pennsylvania. He is a Democrat, and represents the largest Democratic district in the State in Congress, and he doubtless finds it easier to be in harmony with his party throughout the country than with the same party in this State. He possibly has aspirations of some kind to office (as he has not been re-elected), and may think that, when the Democracy gets possession of the Government, he may find his way made easy by the fact that he was, in 1874, the only free trade Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania.

STORM gravely announces that he has been converted. He was a tariff man in 1872, as his published speeches show. But he fails to point out *how* he has been converted, or by what means. He leaves all that to the public imagination.

There was, in 1846, one Pennsylvania Democrat in Congress who voted for the repeal of the Tariff of '42. That he was honest in so voting no one ever doubted; yet he never thoroughly recovered from the effects of that vote. His manly course in 1847, in proposing what was ever afterwards known as "the Wilmot Proviso," went far towards atoning for his anti-tariff vote, and he was always, to the day of his death, impregnably installed in the hearts of the people of his district. Nothing could dislodge him from their esteem, and his after course as an anti-slavery Democrat, gave him an excellent national reputation; but he never could and never did attain to popularity throughout the State. The Republicans nominated him for Governor in 1857, and he placed himself squarely, then, on a protection platform; but the memory of that vote in 1846 could not be effaced. It followed him through the campaign like an avenging fate, and ended it with his defeat.

Now, WILMOT was a statesman, and his moral pluck in standing up in a pro-slavery Congress, to offer his famous proviso, that thenceforth slavery and involuntary servitude should be forbidden in all the national Territories, should have endeared him to every friend of Liberty, in the State and out of it; yet there were thousands who never would and never did forgive him for that free trade vote.

And if he, a statesman and a man who rendered yeoman service in the bitter struggle which finally overthrew the slave power, could not obtain forgiveness for one ill-considered vote, what fate has STORM a right to expect? *He* is no statesman, and he is incapable, mentally and morally, of doing anything like WILMOT did. He is simply a north-woods demagogue, devoid alike of courage and of brains, and probably knows more about trout fishing and deer hunting in the wilderness he represents than he knows about the tariff or any other abstruse subject. He may think he is carrying his way to future prominence by betraying his State, and setting its public sentiment at defiance: but if WILMOT, sincere and earnest in his views, could not secure forgetfulness or forgiveness for his vote, how shall STORM secure it, who has no such justification to offer?

MR. STORM'S district did not ask this of him. It has no interests which can be promoted by free trade, and nine-tenths of his people, if asked, would have told him to vote the other way. No portion of the State asked it of him, and no State outside of Pennsylvania ever expects or desires a Pennsylvania Representative to vote against the interests of his people. It was the act of a mere demagogue; and he will sink, hereafter, into an oblivion as complete as the blank in the memory of an officer of the House on the subject of certain one thousand dollar bills brought to him for exchange about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy.

THE evils of carpet-bagging have received a new illustration, in the person of SUNSET COX. That distinguished descendant of JOE. MILLER some years ago took up his carpet-bag and departed from Columbus, Ohio, to take up his abode in New York, and find, if possible, a way into Congress from that city. The politics of New York were then under the supremely honest control of TWEED and his band of Forty Thieves, and all that an aspiring carpet-bagger had to do, to get into Congress from any other place, was to make himself useful to TWEED. Whether SAMUEL SUNSET got into Congress in that way we cannot undertake to say. It is enough to know that he *did* get in, the fact that a carpet-bagger is a Democrat always atoning, in Democratic eyes, for the sin of carpet-bagging itself. It is only when a carpet-bagger is a Republican that his offense becomes unpardonable. And now see what comes of sending an Ohio harlequin to represent a New York district in Congress. In his speech, last week, on the tariff, the honorable SAMMY thus weakly exposed the joints in his harness to a fatal thrust from the enemy. He said:

"Go with me to Rochester, N. Y. You will find water power in abundance, grinding wheat and making the best flour. That water, or a portion of it, by its specific gravity, turns a mill-wheel. No one will deny but that it is cheap labor: it is simply nature in harness working for the welfare of men. It costs little to grind it, and a large loaf at less price is the consequence. But why should that water which comes from the Canadian side—unpatriotic water, unglorified hydrostatics, unstarred and unspangled specific gravity—be used to cheapen bread? Is it not foreign, and worse than foreign—British? And worse than British—prock-ireatlly British? Worse than provincially British—French—British—Indian? And every consumer of the flour, if he be a patriot, should stop damming that water. He should tear out the water-wheels, and insert in their stead steam engines made in Pittsburgh, to be driven by calorie from Lehigh coal; for if his machinery and coal are Britain produced on our own soil and demand protection. They are such precious infants."

Would it not be better, SAMUEL, to invite some one to go with you to a public school, and get yourself instructed in the geography of the State you represent? There is scarcely a school boy in that State who does not know that the Genesee river is not Canadian, at all, but rises upon the borders of Pennsylvania and New York, and it is a disgrace to the intelligence of the age that a New York Congressman should be so ignorant of New York geography. But then, this is what comes of picking up adventurous carpet-baggers to make Congressmen of.

In the same debate Cox admitted that he bought his clothes in Canada. He parades himself through the House as a walking advertisement for his Canadian tailor, getting his clothes cheaply, as a consequence; and as he has found that cheap clothes come from the Dominion, he naturally fancies that all the streams in the country take their rise in Canada. He would do well to swap his cheap clothes for a second-hand book of geography. Doubtless some of the old clo' dealers could accommodate him in that way, on a pinch. The geography, if he gets it honestly, will do him more good than his smuggled clothes.

IT HAS of late been more than once charged that the National LINCOLN monument, recently dedicated at Springfield, Illinois, with imposing pomp and ceremony, was not the work of MEAD, the reputed author, but that the latter had palmed off the work of others as his own. From the Chicago *Tribune* we learn that a suit has recently been instituted against MEAD, in Florence, Italy, which bids fair to settle this vexed question. The plaintiff is a naturalized American citizen, one GAGLIARDI, a former agent of MEAD, who now sues him for money paid by the former to two Italians who, he alleges, designed, modeled, and executed the monument for which the former claims credit. He states that he was engaged by MEAD to hire these Italians to draw the designs for the monument; that in these designs MEAD "did not even sharpen the pencils;" that the designs thus procured received the prize, and MEAD, as their nominal author, was chosen to execute them, although the two subordinates in question (whose names are given), sculptured the monument, working on it for day wages. The plaintiff, in support of his charges, submits letters and receipts from the defendant which are said to furnish exceedingly damaging evidence. It is sincerely to be hoped the latter may be able to explain the matter to the satisfaction of those who have believed him to be possessed of genius and character. Unless he can do this, he deserves to be ignominiously kicked out of every art circle in Christendom.

An important step toward the reclamation of the great barren plains of the West has been taken by the House Committee on Public Lands, in the introduction of a bill, which is likely to become a law, authorizing any citizen, upon filing his declaration with the Register and Receiver of the proper land district in California, to reclaim a tract of such land in Lassen county, in that State, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, by conducting water upon it, so as to carry out his undertaking within the space of two years. This declaration is to be made under oath, and is guarded with sufficient restrictions to prevent frauds. It must be shown to the satisfaction of the land officers that the lands are of the character contemplated by the act. At any time within the two years specified the party may enter or locate the same, at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre, upon making full and satisfactory proof that the tract has been reclaimed. It is understood that even upon these stringent terms these lands will be in demand, inasmuch as they possess inexhaustible fertility, the fruits and vegetables which they produce attaining proportions that border on the marvelous. Should the experiment, from which Californians hope for splendid results, prove successful, it will no doubt lead to measures equally encouraging to settlers on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Let no man call God his father who treats not man as his brother.

Mercury is looking down from the sky, and up in the thermometer.

The immense ice mounds at Niagara Falls are to be blown up with gunpowder.

American potatoes do not hibernate well in Prussia. Their importation is forbidden.

Andrew Johnson is *en route* to Washington, distributing copies of the Constitution as he travels.

We do not believe in cumulative voting, and Mr. Beecher does not believe in cumulative evidence.

A nugget. The Democratic party increased the debt of New York city $75,000,000 in three years.

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, wants its name changed. It is too suggestive of being eaten up alive.

Most heartily do we welcome these suggestions of winter's retreat before the sun and the south wind of spring.

The Revised Statutes of the United States have been printed, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

A Hoosier named Pigg has petitioned the Legislature to change his name. They called his little children piggies.

Cases of hydrophobia were quite common during the late cold spells. Probably the dogs got mad with the weather.

The New York *Tribune* proffers advice to the Republican party. What was it the stump-tailed fox said to his fellows?

Reciprocity. It is said that Longfellow finds the greater number of his admirers in England and Tennyson in America.

Reports from the West and Northwest show that the fruit crop has been seriously injured by the extremely cold weather.

The compositors on the Chicago daily newspapers have organized a temperance club. A most commendable proceeding.

The national bank circulation outstanding at present is $346,814,447, of which $2,350,008 are notes issued by gold banks.

A State Prohibitory Association has been organized in Texas for the purpose of running temperance into politics—or into the ground.

The people of the Southern States appeal for settlers for that portion of the country, but put out the sign, "No Northern man need apply."

Professor Tyndall has invented a hood which he claims is protection against fire. This will be glad news to Ananias Brown, of Kentucky.

The Ohio papers are already talking about the great Cincinnati Exposition for 1875. This show is always the event of the year in that State.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax has contributed a thousand dollars to the grasshopper sufferers in the county in Nebraska which bears his name.

Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, has been chosen First Vice President of the Iron and Steel Association, in the place of Captain Ward, deceased.

Among the latest appointments in the Spanish army appears the historic name of Quesada, which means lantern-jaw, and is synonymous with Quixote.

At the Rensselaer mills at Troy, New York, everything is progressing favorably. In the rail mill the heaviest rails manufactured are now being made.

New York complains that merchants in several of the principal Western cities are importing goods direct from Europe, and underselling that metropolis.

A military expedition to the Black Hills will be fitted out at Fort Laramie in April or May. A thorough reconnoissance of the country will be its object.

The Japanese Government has just made an important concession to foreigners in allowing them henceforth, if only provided with passports, to travel in the interior.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn from Friday, March 5, to Monday, March 22. After the expiration of the recess the session will probably continue until May.

Out in Nebraska, it is said, there are hundreds of tons of buffalo meat left by the hunters upon the prairies, in a frozen condition, and which for fifty cents per cwt. could be put upon the cars and transported to the grasshopper sufferers.

PERSONAL.

John Stuart Mill's sisters are said to be very indignant that the philosopher's autobiography contained no reference to their mother.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, is reported to be *en route* for Canada, where he is to fight a duel with Editor Jewell, of the New Orleans *Bulletin*. Let them shoot at two paces; double-barrel fowling-pieces loaded to the muzzle with slugs.

Dr. Cornelius Faling Brown, recently appointed Surgeon General of the Armies of the Khedive of Egypt, at a salary of $7,000 in gold per annum, was less than five years ago measuring tape in a small dry goods store in a country village in Michigan.

The Boston *Traveller* states that a lawyer of that city advertised for the relatives of a man who recently died in Dublin, and two sisters responded, who find themselves sole heirs of an estate of about sixty thousand dollars. One is employed in the family of a Boston merchant, and the other is a married woman in poor circumstances.

There is a neighborhood of people in Butler county, Kentucky, who speak a language of their own. The call a hog netemspatherish; a preacher they call gospelthrasher; they call a lawyer cheatemspatherum, and a doctor they call heilemspatherum. They call a horse norvish; a deer jumphigh; and their language they call hyropyrorautauterestrotperorarthbillsackville rodach-igeloughwhaik, which signifies a muddle.

Londoners saw a strange sight the other day: nothing less than our swimming champion, Captain Boynton, who, in his diving dress, calmly paddled himself on the Thames from Wapping to Westminster, with the American flag flying at the head of the mast, which was stuck in his belt. His progress, owing to the crowd's enthusiasm, and scientific men who have examined the dress declare that it is perfect in its way.

A daughter of Mr. James Gray, of Parksville, Sullivan county, New York, was recently the victim of a peculiar accident. While combing her hair in front of a looking glass, her older sister called her attention to something, when she turned her head around suddenly, and, through the displacement of some cord, her head has since remained almost in the same position. However, many a girl besides Miss Gray has had her head turned by gazing at a looking-glass.

A Waco (Texas) paper prints the following anecdote, never before published, from the advance sheets of Dr. Baker's Scrap Book: In 1860 an expedition was fitted out for frontier protection. The Governor had given strict orders that no liquor should be included in the purchase of medical supplies. In the requisition for medical stores made by Dr. Ted, surgeon of the regiment, was included *Spts. Vini Gallici*, bottles, 24. When the bill was taken to the General for approval, he read it slowly and carefully until he came to the questionable item, when he turned to the druggist and said: "Dr. Baker, what is this *Spts. Vini Gallici*?" "That, General, is brandy." The General rang the bell; "Call Dr. Tod." The Doctor was summoned. "Dr. Tod, what is this *Spts. Vini Gallici* for?" "That, General, is for snake bites." Appealing to the druggist, the Governor continued: "Dr. Baker, is *Spts. Vini Gallici* good for snake bites?" "Yes, sir, it is so considered." "Yes," replied Houston, in measured tones, "and there is Dr. Tod, who would gladly consent to be bitten by a rattlesnake every morning before breakfast for a drink of this *Spts. Vini Gallici*."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TERM BEGINS MARCH 4, 1875.

Full List of Representatives and Delegates.

As the official term of the Forty-fourth Congress soon begins, and an extra session is among the possibilities, the following list of Representatives elect, complete to date, will be convenient for reference. All the elections to the Senate have been made, and the list published, and all seats except one for Louisiana disposed of. The Senate is already called to meet in extra session March 5th; and, unless, sooner convened, the regular session of both the Senate and House will begin on Monday, December 6th:

THE HOUSE.

[Republicans, in Roman, 102: Democrats, in *italic*, 167; Independents, in SMALL CAPS, 6. There are 17 to elect by States, and 3 to fill vacancies caused by death. The asterisk (*) in dicates members of the present Congress, re-elect ed; the c stands for colored.]

ALABAMA—8.

1. Jerry Haralson, c.
2. *Jere. N. Williams,
3. *Wyatt Bradford, c.
4. *Charles Hays, c.
5. *John H. Caldwell.
6. Goldsmith H. Hewitt,
7. Thomas Williams,
8. *Alex. McDonald, c.

ARKANSAS—4.

1. *Lucien C. Gause,
2. *Wm. F. Slemons,
3. *Wm. W. Wilshire,
4. *Thos. M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA—1.

Elects in September.

CONNECTICUT—4.

Elects in April.

DELAWARE—1.

James Williams.

FLORIDA—2.

1. *Wm. J. Purman,
2. *Josiah T. Walls, c.

GEORGIA—9.

1. *Julian Hartridge,
2. *Wm. E. Smith,
3. *Philip Cook,
4. *Henry R. Harris,
5. *Milton H. Chandler
6. *James H. Blount,
7. *Wm. H. Felton,
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.
9. [Vacant by death.]

ILLINOIS—19.

1. *Barney G. Caulfield,
2. *Carter H. Harrison,
3. *Chas. B. Farwell,
4. *Stephen A. Hurlbut,
5. *H. C. Burchard,
6. Thos. J. Henderson,
7. ALEX. CAMPBELL,
8. *Greenbury L. Fort,
9. Rich. H. Whiting,
10. JOHN C. DANIEL,
11. Scott Wike,
12. Wm. M. Springer,
13. Adlai E. Stevenson,
14. *Joseph G. Cannon,
15. *John R. Eden,
16. William A. J. Sparks,
17. *Wm. R. Morrison,
18. William Hartzell,
19. WM. B. ANDERSON.

INDIANA—13.

1. Benoni S. Fuller,
2. James D. Williams,
3. Michael C. Kerr,
4. Jeptha D. New,
5. *Wm. S. Holman,
6. Milton S. Robinson,
7. Franklin Landers,
8. *Morton C. Hunter,
9. Thos. J. Cason,
10. Wm. S. Haymond,
11. James L. Evans,
12. J. H. Hamilton,
13. John H. Baker.

IOWA—9.

1. *Geo. W. McCrary,
2. John Q. Tufts,
3. Lucien L. Ainsworth,
4. *Henry O. Pratt,
5. *Jas. Wilson.
6. Ezek'l S. Sampson,
7. *Jno. A. Kasson,
8. *Jas. W. McDill,
9. Addison Oliver.

KANSAS—3.

1. *Wm. A. Phillips,
2. John R. Goodin.
3. Wm. R. Brown.

KENTUCKY—10.

1. A. R. Boone,
2. *Jno. Y. Brown,
3. *Chas. W. Milliken,
4. J. P. Knott,
5. Ed. Y. Parsons,
6. Thos. L. Jones,
7. J. C. S. Blackburn,
8. *Milt. J. Durham,
9. John D. White,
10. John B. Clark.

LOUISIANA—6.

1. Randall L. Gibson,
2. E. John Ellis,
3. *C. B. Darrall,
4. Wm. M. Levy,
5. *Frank Morey,
6. Chas. E. Nash, c.

MAINE—5.

1. *Jno. H. Burleigh,
2. *Wm. P. Frye,
3. *Jas. G. Blaine,
4. [Vacant by death.]
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND—6.

1. Philip F. Thomas,
2. Charles B. Roberts,
3. William J. O'Brien.
4. Thomas Swann.
5. Eli J. Henkle,
6. William Walsh.

MASSACHUSETTS—11.

1. *James Buffinton,
2. Benj. W. Harris,
3. *Henry L. Pierce,
4. Rufus S. Frost,
5. NATH'L P. BANKS,
6. Charles F. Thompson,
7. John K. Tarbox,
8. Wm. Whiting,
9. *George F. Hoar,
10. *JULIUS H. SEELYE,
11. Chester W. Chapin.

MICHIGAN—9.

1. Alpheus S. Williams,
2. *Henry Waldron,
3. George Willard,
4. Allen Potter,
5. *Wm. B. Williams,
6. George H. Durand,
7. *Omar D. Conger,
8. *Nathan B. Bradley,
9. *Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA—3.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell,
2. *Horace B. Strait,
3. William S. King.

MISSISSIPPI—6.

Elects in November.

MISSOURI—13.

1. Edward C. Kehr.
2. *Erastus Wells,
3. *William H. Stone,
4. *Robert A. Hatcher,
5. *Richard P. Bland,
6. Charles H. Morgan,
7. John Phillips,
8. Ben. J. Franklin.
9. David Rea,
10. R. D. Dobbi,
11. John B. Clarke, Jr.
12. *John M. Glover.
13. *Lyleff H. Beckner.

NEBRASKA—1.

Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA—1.

William Woodburn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—3.

Elects in March

NEW JERSEY—7.

1. C. H. Sinnickson,
2. *Sam'l A. Dobbins,
3. *Miles Ross,
4. *Robert Hamilton,
5. Augustus W. Cutler,
6. Frederick H. Teese,
7. A. A. Hardenbergh.

NEW YORK—33.

1. Henry B. Metcalfe,
2. *J. G. Schumaker,
3. Sim. B. CHITTENDEN,
4. Archibald M. Bliss,
5. Edwin R. Mendes,
6. *Samuel S. Cox,
7. Smith Ely, Jr.,
8. Elijah Ward,
9. *Fernando Wood,
10. Abram S. Hewitt,
11. Benj. A. Willis,
12. N. Holmes Odell,
13. *J. O. Whitehouse,
14. Geo. M. Beebe,
15. J. H. Bagley, Jr.,
16. Chas. H. Adams,
17. M. I. Townsend,
18. Andrew Williams,
19. *Wm. A. Wheeler,
20. *Henry H. Bathorn,
21. Samuel F. Miller,
22. George A. Bagley,
23. Scott Lord,
24. William J. Baker,
25. E. W. Leavenworth,
26. *C. D. McDougall,
27. E. G. Lapham,
28. *Thos. C. Platt,
29. *A. C. Wolfe,
30. John M. Davy,
31. *Lyman K. Bass,
32. [Vacant by death.]
33.

NORTH CAROLINA—8.

1. *Jesse J. Yeates,
2. Jno. Hyman, c.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell,
4. Joseph J. Davis,
5. Alfred M. Scales,
6. *Thos. S. Ashe,
7. *Wm. M. Robbins,
8. *Robert H. Vance,

OHIO—20.

1. Milton Sayler,
2. *Henry B. Banning,
3. John A. Smyth,
4. John A. McMahon,
5. Americus I. Rice,
6. Frank J. Le Blond,
7. *Lawrence T. Neal,
8. *William Lawrence,
9. Earley F. Poppleton,
10. *Charles Foster,
11. John L. Vance,
12. Aaset T. Walling,
13. Jonathan Sothard.
14. John P. Cowan,
15. N. H. Van Vorhes,
16. Jno. Sherman,
17. *A. D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe,
19. *Jas. A. Garfield,
20. Henry B. Payne.

OREGON—1.

Geo. A. La Dow.

PENNSYLVANIA—27.

1. Chapman Freeman,
2. Charles O'Neill,
3. *Saml. J. Randall,
4. *Wm. D. Kelley,
5. *John Reilly,
6. *Wash Townsend,
7. Alan Wood, Jr.,
8. *Hester Clymer,
9. *A. Herr Smith,
10. Hiram Mawhster,
11. Francis D. Collins,
12. W. W. Ketchum,
13. James H. Reilly,
14. *John B. Packer,
15. Joseph Powell,
16. Sosiosky Ross,
17. John Reilly,
18. Wm. S. Stenger,
19. Levi Kline,
20. Levi A. Mackey,
21. Joseph Josep,
22. John J. H. Haines,
23. Alex'r G. Cochran,
24. William H. Wallace,
25. George A. Jenks,
26. James Sheakley,
27. Albert G. Egbert.

RHODE ISLAND—2.

1. *Benj. T. Hazard,
2. Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA—5.

1. *Jos. D. Rainey, c.
2. R. B. Elliott, c.
3. Solomon L. Hoge.
4. *Alex. S. Wallace,
5. Reuben Smalls, c.

KENTUCKY—10.

1. Wm. McPherland,
2. *J. M. Thornburgh,
3. George G. Dibrell,
4. Sevastel M. Fite,
5. *John M. Bright,
6. John F. House,
7. *John Richards,
8. *John D. C. Atkins,
9. William Prescott Sheffell,
10. H. Casey Young.

TEXAS—6.

1. John H. Reagan,
2. David B. Culberson,
3. J. W. Throckmorton.
4. *Roger Q. Mills,
5. *John Hancock,
6. *Gustave Schleicher.

VERMONT—3.

1. Charles H. Joyce,
2. D. C. Denison.
3. *Geo. W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA—9.

1. Beverly B. Douglass,
2. *John S. Wise, Jr.,
3. Gilbert C. Walker,
4. *Wm. H. H. Stowell,
5. George C. Cabell,
6. John R. Tucker,
7. *John T. Harris,
8. *Eppa Hunton,
9. William Terry.

WEST VIRGINIA—3.

1. Benjamin Wilson,
2. Chas. J. Faulkner,
3. *Frank Hereford.

WISCONSIN—8.

1. *Chas. G. Williams,
2. Lucien B. Caswell,
3. Henry S. Baird,
4. William Pitt Lynde,
5. Smd. D. Burchard,
6. Alanson M. Kimball,
7. Jamesall M. Rusk,
8. George W. Cate.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—*Richard C. Stevens.*
Colorado—*Thomas M. Patterson.*
Dakota—*Jefferson P. Kidder.*
Idaho—*James W. Bunnell.*
Montana—*Martin Maginnis.*
New Mexico—Elects in September.
Utah—*George Q. Cannon.*
Washington—*Orange Jacobs.*
Wyoming—*William R. Steele.*

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

State.	*Seat.*	*Contested by*
Alabama	Hamilton	*F. G. Bromberg.*
Alabama	Williams	J. T. Rapier, c.
Alabama	Hays	*J. T. Jones.*
Florida	Purman	*J. C. Anderson.
Florida	Walls, c.	*J. Finley.
Georgia	Hartridge	John E. Bryant.
Georgia	Smith	R. H. Whiteley.
Illinois	Farwell	*J. V. Le Moyne.
Illinois	Whiting	*Leonard F. Ross.
Indiana	Hunter	*H. J. Rice.
Indiana	Baker	*Freeman Kelley.
Kentucky	White	*Harrison Cockrill.
Louisiana	Morey	*W. R. Spencer.
Maryland	Welsh	*Lloyd Lowndes.
Massachusetts	Frost	*Josiah G. Abbott.
Minnesota	Strait	*E. St. Julien Cox.
Pennsylvania	Freeman	*J. B. Everhart.
Pennsylvania	Egbert	Carlton B. Curtis.
South Carolina	Rainey	*Mc. Gowan
South Carolina	Wallace	*J. B. Kershaw.
Virginia	Goode	*J. H. Platt, Jr.

To the above number of members contested seats may possibly be added others of which we have no present knowledge. Some of the above, also, may not be brought before the House at all. Two hitherto reported contests, viz.: Ward vs. Harrison, in Illinois, and McBill vs. Cate, in Wisconsin, have been formally abandoned.

The seat for Delegate of Idaho Territory is contested by Samuel S. Fenn, Democrat.

A Boy's Idea of Heads.

The *Young American* brings up a "boy's composition" on Heads as follows:

"Heads are of different shapes and sizes. They are full of notions. Large heads do not always hold the most. Some persons can just tell what a person is by the shape of his head. High heads are the best kind. Very knowing people are called long-headed. A man that won't stop for anything or anybody is called hot-headed. If he isn't quite so bright, they call him soft-headed; if he wont be coaxed nor turned, they call him pig-headed. Animals have drum-heads; cabbage-heads; at loggerheads; come to a head, like a boil; heads of chapters; head him off; head of the family, and go ahead—but first be sure you are right.

Now comes from the West the discouraging news that grasshopper eggs survive a temperature of forty degrees below zero.

STATE NEWS.

There are 25,000 members of the Patrons of Husbandry in Pennsylvania.

168,868 boxes of tin plates were shipped from Liverpool to Philadelphia in 1874, against 135,669 boxes in the previous year.

There were three hundred and fifty-five deaths in Philadelphia, last week—ninety-five from diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes.

The firm of John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia, recently paid to the United States Government, in the shape of taxes on whisky, $119,382.

Typhoid fever is prevailing to a great extent in Juniata county. At the Soldiers' Orphans' School, near McAllisterville, there are 28 persons ill.

Boys, don't go coasting. John Cress, of Lancaster, broke his leg while sliding down hill, two weeks ago, and died of lockjaw on Saturday last.

Two Mauch Chunk roughs, named O'Donnell and Shields, settled the question of physical supremacy in ten rounds the other day. Shields was convinced.

Martha Glose, the woman who drowned her child in the Lehigh, at Freemansburg, last fall, has been tried and acquitted of murder, at Easton, on the ground of insanity.

The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Exhibition has fixed upon the 10th of May as the time of opening the Exhibition and the 19th of November for closing.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, anticipating spring, has blossomed out in a handsome new dress. The *Patriot* is a faithful exponent of modern Democracy and, serves its party well and faithfully.

Coffee is now shipped from Baltimore to Chicago at eight cents per hundred pounds, and to Cincinnati at fifteen cents, which cuts off the trade in the article from Philadelphia with those points.

Seven hunters while tracking a fox on Broad Mountain, Lehigh county, discovered partly covered with snow the dead body of a negro, his legs and arms gnawed at and horribly mutilated. No clue to the mystery.

Philadelphia ought to be satisfied this year with the appropriations by Congress for their city. $750,000 for a new postoffice building; $535,000 for the Centennial exposition; 200,000 for League Island, and about $200,000 for other purposes.

In the Ebensburg jail there is a library of books for the use of the prisoners. Some thoughtful persons have donated a series of paper covered works of fiction, including the "Highwayman Novels," "Indian Novels," and "Pocket Novels."

A few days ago the Principal of the Media Grammar School suspended some twenty of the pupils for their refusing to comply with a new rule recently introduced, which compels them to act as monitors. As the parents of the scholars didn't approve of this action, the teacher had to resign. He was a fool.

A young lady hurriedly entered the post-office the other morning, and breathlessly asked for a letter she had dropped into the box half an hour before. The letter was written to her dear friend Julia describing the latest sociable, and she had for once forgotten to write "in haste" in the corner of the envelope.—*Norristown Herald.*

Judge William Smith, who died at Elk Lick, Sullivan county, on the 15th instant, aged seventy-seven years and four months, was for many years sub-superintendent for the late George Lewis, at the glass works at the lake, now known as the Eagle's Mere Chasse. Those works being abandoned, he moved to Muncy Bottom.

In the obituary column of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the far-famed poet says:

"When my last sunset is under a cloud,
Let not your sorrow be bitter and loud."

An editorial paragraph immediately adjoining this pathetic couplet, is devoted to an analysis of the delights of hot coffee.

A curious effect of the cold is related to have occurred in Meadville, recently. A strong bottle had been filled with water and a cork placed in the nozzle. During the night the water froze solid, and expansion pushed the cork from its place and formed a column of ice above the top of the bottle three inches in length and half an inch in diameter, the cork still remaining on the top of the shaft of ice.

Sullivan county claims a very remarkable woman, and she belongs to a very remarkable and, we may add, a very dangerous family—to marry into. She gave birth to five children in one year—triplets in January and twins in December. Her mother had previously given birth to triplets, her sister is the mother of three pairs of twins, and each of her two daughters has given birth to triplets. The times are really too hard for such foolishness.

A large willow tree in Sullivan county was completely shattered by the frost on the cold Tuesday. The tree was over twelve feet in circumference at the roots, and it is supposed the water ran down in a crack, and then freezing, burst the tree. It made a tremendous report, and went to pieces very much as a barrel would, if filled with water and then placed over night where the thermometer marked ten degrees below zero.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* announcements of the deaths of thirty-eight persons—nineteen men and nineteen women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Sarah Martin, aged 80; Abraham B. Rockey, 80; Elizabeth C. Johnson, 80; John Lynch, 80; Elizabeth Cornell, 80; William Ferguson, 80; Mary H. Peterson, 80; Anna M. Larter, 80; Edward Moore, 81; Patrick Hayes, 81; Samuel R. Smalley, 81; Maria Clusey, 81; Isaac K. Wright, 81; Sarah Ann Bickley, 82; Joseph Bickring, 82; Joshua Sykes, 82; Ann Rice, 82; Robert Barr, 83; Hugh Scott, 83; Phoebe A. Pratt, 83; Elizabeth Leech, 83; Bridget Friel, 83; Sarah Pressiman, 84; Margaret Reckten

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Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Construction.

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Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

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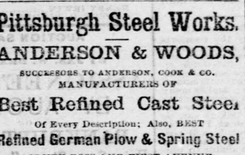

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WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 23, 1875.

The views of some of our leading business men as to the present condition of trade having been asked, we can report a gratifying uniformity in the belief that "hard-pan" has been reached in almost all branches of business. They reason that the cost of production is such that prices cannot go lower, and that the public must soon begin to purchase commodities or cease to consume.

With the exception of corn, pork and sugar there has, during the past year, been an important decline in the prices of leading commodities. This is shown by the following quotations for leading articles for the dates given, the New York reports being taken as a standard:

	Feb. 1875.	Feb. 1874.	Per cent. of Changes. Decrs	Advs.
Cotton	14½	16¼	.11½	
Corn	97	84		15½
Wheat	1 15	1 04	.09	
Flour	5 20	6 80	.23½	
Mess Pork	21 50	16 15		33½
Mess beef	10 50	11 00	.04½	
Lard	13½	09		50
Hogs	6¾	05¾		24
Iron, American No 1	25 00	35 00	.27	
Iron rails	50 00	65 00	.23	
Copper	25½	26½	.04	
Petroleum	11½	15½	.14	
Tea	45	47½	.05¼	
Coffee	19	19½	.02½	
Sugar	10	09¾		02½
Wool	53	56	.05½	
Sheetings	10¼	12	.12¼	
Carpets	1 12½	1 42½	.21½	

It is certainly not over estimating the decline in the leading articles of commerce at 25 per cent., and it is in accordance with the general laws of society that such a decline in prices should be followed by a corresponding decline in wages. With the exception of some of the iron workers this decline of wages has taken place, and it is to be earnestly hoped that these may learn the necessity which calls for a corresponding concession on their part. Wages having been adjusted to the new basis of prices, and with the encouraging reduction of taxation promised by the County Commissioners, we may hope that the year 1875 will bring brightness and prosperity where clouds and adversity are now prevalent.

There are no new developments in the condition of the Pittsburgh money market to-day. The only thing being observed is a call for general trade than for some time past, there was perhaps a little more activity at some of the banks than usual, though there was nothing new in the general situation. With a few exceptions all the banks enjoy a light patronage and the transactions on local and foreign account are on a more restricted scale than is commonly the case at this season of the year. Hence the condition of affairs is now altogether satisfactory, although there is little disposition to complain of what seems unavoidable. Lenders are disposed to accept the situation in the best possible spirit and the feeling exhibited is generally better than might be expected.

—We would call attention to the card of Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers, No. 7 New street, New York, whose valuable and interesting letters we publish daily. The house is an old and tried one, and worthy of patronage on the part of our bankers. Persons operating on their own account, and who wish to employ a broker in New York who is well posted on the condition of the market, will do well to open correspondence with them.

—It is said in New York that gold is likely to come this way in a short time. With exchange at the present figures it can be shipped from London to New York at a profit of $400 on every $100,000 of coin, clear of freight and insurance charges. This has sent the current flowing this way, and on Wednesday about $1,000,000 in gold was shipped from London for this country, and may be expected to arrive in nine or ten days.

—The value of the internal commerce of the country is stated to be ten times greater than that of our foreign commerce with all nations. We pay annually for internal transportation alone the enormous sum of $1,000,000,000 of United States. In the year 1872 the value of commodities moved by railroads was $10,000,000,000 and the gross receipts of those roads that year were $556,000,000. The internal commerce of the cities upon the Ohio river alone is estimated at more than $1,000,000,000 per annum, and the cost of transportation upon some of this commerce exceeds every year $250,000,000; and this is only a small item as compared to the people. In view of the national facilities for water transportation, the question of ship canals, and how much of their loss could be prevented by a wise exercise of power by Congress are interesting questions.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 20, 1875.

The stock market opened quiet and closed strong all day, with slight reactions. Chicago, Pacific, with a decline of 1 per cent., and Wabash, with a decline of ½ per cent., were the only stocks that opened 3/8 per cent. higher than it closed last night. The whole list was strong at the close. Northwestern advanced to 48¾, being a rise of ¾ per cent. from the opening prices. Outside of a short rise in the strength of the other stocks, selling up to 25. Lake Shore has been quite in contrast with the general market, being steady and strong, closing at 76¾, being 1 per cent. higher than it closed last night. Wabash has been quite in contrast with the general market, being heavy, with slight reactions after a decline. Other stocks have been strong with very little change in price. The market closes strong and at the highest prices of the day. Although the large statement of the week shows a large decrease in reserves, money continues in abundant supply.—Louis Trask.

TRASK & STONE.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National bank	49 75
Iron City National bank	50 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	65 50
Citizens' savings bank	91 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	46 00
Allemania Insurance Company	49 25

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 23, 1875.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
Gold, coup	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1862	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1864	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867, Registered	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupons	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Currency 6's	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
Pacific 6's, 1895	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Western Union Tel.	73½	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Quicksilver	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Quicksilver, pf.	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Adams Express	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Wells-Fargo Express	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
American Express	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
United States Express	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & North'n W.	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Do preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Rock Island	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
St. Paul, common	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Do preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash, common	10½	11	11	11	11	10½	10½	10½
Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Ohio & Mississippi	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Terre Haute, common	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Harlem	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Hannibal & St. Jo	21	21	21	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
C. C. & I. C.	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Tennessee, old	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
South Carolina, New	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
South Carolinas, 1869	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Missouri 6's	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	95	95½
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	197	57
Reading	50½	50¾
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	131¾	132
Oil Creek	11½	11¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	63	
Allegheny Valley	41	45
Central Transportation	34	
Empire Transportation	54	
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis mortgage bonds		76½

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 23, 1875.

There was a fair trade movement to-day in grain, provisions and groceries, and a rather slack demand in flour, groceries and general merchandise. Prices are steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce reported per last, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,361	Corn, sks	674
Wheat, sks	830	Barley, sks	260
Rye, sks	201	Oats, sks	3,870
Butter, pkgs	92	Bacon, pcs	3,350
Bacon, lbs	28	Potatoes, bush	980
Hay, bales	655		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions at the Chamber of Commerce to-day were moderately active, there being a fair demand for corn and oats. Receipts of wheat and oats seem to be increasing gradually, and for the past day or two have been nearly up to the average. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 26@1 28 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 15@1 17½. Corn was moderately active, and car corn is a shade higher. We quote prime yellow car at 76@78c; mixed 74@76c; shelled is also a little firmer, at 75c for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed. Oats remain nearly up to the average. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 26@1 28 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 15@1 17½. Corn was moderately active, and car corn is a shade higher. We quote prime yellow car at 76@78c; mixed 74@76c; shelled is also a little firmer, at 75c for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed. Oats remain nearly up to the average. We quote for mixed. Rye and barley were nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and depressed. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 @bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $5 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 20c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; White Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 25@5 50; extra flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in packages, $5 25; Rye flour on packages, cornmeal, old do $5 75; new $4 40@5 50; oatmeal $7 25@8 00.

HAY—The demand is active and prices are steady. We quote prime timothy, on trucks, at $22 00@23 00 @ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@21 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 20@1 25 @ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 @ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 @ cwt, chopped feed $1 50@1 60 @ cwt; oil-meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is a steady but rather limited jobbing demand at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	20	Standard A	10½
Choice Rio	19½	Standard B	10
Prime Rio	19	Standard extra C	10
Good Rio	18	Franklin extra C	9½
Java	33	American extra C	9
		New Orleans	8@9
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	11½
Rio, in papers	24	Crushed	11
Rio, in bulk	27½	Powdered	11
Java, in papers	41	Granulated	11
Java, in bulk	40½		
Teas.		Molasses.	Per gal.
Young Hyson	60@1 00	Strictly choice N. O.	52
Gunpowder	56@1 25	Prime	50
Imperial	50@1 00	Good	46
Japan	50@1 00	Syrups.	
Oolong	75@	Ex. white drips	75
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65
Souchong	55@	Lower grades	45@60
Rice.	Per lb.	Raisins.	
Choice Carolina	8@9	Layers, 2 lbs	3 25
Patna	7@8	Valentias, 2 lbs	16
Rangood	7@7½	Currants, 2 lbs	7½
Spices.		Prunes	10@11
Cloves	55	Starch.	Per lb.
Allspice	17½@	Corn	7@8
Cassia	40	Silver gloss	9@
Nutmegs	80@1 00	Corn	10½
Pepper	27	Soda.	
Candles.		Bi-carb, 2 lbs	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, 1 lb papers	8c
Stenzine	45c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1875.

The petroleum market opened up to-day with a rather quiet tone, but with former quotations pretty well maintained. The crude market is a little firmer, United at wells ruling at $1 47½@1 52½. Refined is steady with not very much doing here

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 42@1 52½; Union do $1 45@1 50; immediate shipment $1 60@1 70. No sales were reported from the oil regions yesterday.

REFINED.

The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. As refiners here are generally showing no disposition to press business until the transportation disputes are settled, the market has a rather nominal feeling. We quote at 11¾@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK—Refined is quotable at 14¾c for prompt delivery 15¾c for early March delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continue dull and weak. We quote city made at $1 20@1 25; country do at $1 10.

NEW YORK, February 23, closing 23.—The petroleum trade is without improvement and prices are without quotable change. Views are rather more confident, with refiners not offering freely at all quotations. Contracts of refined are quoted at 14¾c bid; crude in bulk 7½@7¾c; cases 12½@13¾c for shipment and later months. Sales of crude, 500 bbls; refined, 2,500 bbls refined, deliverable by March 16th, at 14¾c. For Philadelphia delivery there is an entirely nominal market, with refiners disposed at 14c for prompt delivery, and 14¼c for March, April and May. Crude is nominal at 7½c for standard white 14c; crude 6¾c; cases 13½c; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market opens very quiet at $1 45 bid; $1 70 asked for upper road.

OIL CITY, February 23.—Market is quiet at 1 50 bid; $1 70 asked for upper road.

ROUSEVILLE, February 23.—Market quiet with no business; held firm at about $1 70.

PETROLIA, February 23.—Market quiet at from $1 40@1 45.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market quiet with nothing doing at $1 57½ bid at wells.

PARKERS, February 23.—Market not fully opened, and quiet; United at wells at $1 47½ bid, at 50¾ asked; shipment not quotable.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipped	Consignees.	Bbls.
Duncan	Fairview O W	633
Duncan	Star O W	732
Duncan	Riverside O W	1,232
Crawford & Co	Riverside O W	135
Green & Camp	Sunbeam O W	137
Total		1,954

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 22.—The market continues to maintain the steady tone referred to in our last weekly report, as having been recovered, but only a moderate amount of business has been done in any department. There is a fair speculative inquiry for pig iron, but the views of holders are somewhat above those of buyers, and actual business is light. Prices are steady. Lumber and nails, kegs of merchant iron, nails, &c., are held for former prices.

Pig Iron—Quotations as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry:	
Extra No. 1	$20 00@21 00
No. 1 C. C. pig iron	19 00@20 00
No. 2 foundry	17 00@17 50
No. 3 or mill	15 00@16 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	27 00@28 00
No. 2 foundry	25 00@25 50
No. 3 or mill	23 00@24 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry, Missouri	29 00@30 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry, Missouri	27 00@28 00
No. 2 C. C. mill foundry, Missouri	26 00@27 00
C. C. Sandy wheel iron	
Ohio Hecla	50 00@55 00
No. 1 Red river cold blast	50 00@51 00
No. 2 Red river cold blast	45 00@46 00
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	48 00@49 00
Nos. 3 and 4 or white iron	45 00@46 00
Bath	48 00@49 00
C. C. Tennessee car-wheel	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	42 00@43 00
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	42 00@43 00
White and mottled	40 00@42 00

—Courier-Journal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring steady; spot 89c seller March; 90c seller April; 87½c se

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.05	46	47	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.96	58	47	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.81	49	71	..	Calm.	Foggy.

Mean barometer....29.91 Highest thermom.. 60
Mean thermom..... 50 Lowest thermom.. 44

City Millers Give It Up.

They find that they cannot manufacture flour to compete with Rising Sun, and are now bringing Western flour to this market.

Phi Kappa Pi.

The Phi Kappa Pi Literary Society of the Central High School, will give a select entertainment at High School hall on Friday evening next.

The People's Monthly.

The February number is on our table at last, and the publishers have need of the good excuses they offer for their late appearance. This number is an exceptionally good one, and devotes more than usual attention to matters of interest in our own city, containing, as a frontispiece, a lifelike portrait of the late Mayor Blackmore, and an especially good comic cut dedicated to our friends of the Conduit Company.

The Police Clothing.

The sub-Police Committee on Clothing met last evening for the purpose of awarding the contract for making uniforms and furnishing belts. A number of bids were opened, and the contract for the clothing was awarded to B. Oppenheimer, at the following prices: For overcoats, $24; dress coat, $20; pants, $9; vest, $5; a total of $58. This is about $7 less than last year's contract.

The contract for caps was awarded to A. Arenfeldt at $20 per dozen. For belts to Herman Staub at $24 per dozen or at $2 25 per single one.

The Union Meeting at East Liberty.

It has been sometime since the Union meetings commenced under the leadership of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the different churches in the East End. They have united all the churches in the grand and good work.

Unanimity of feeling and a spirit of Christian love, has been uniformly manifested in all the meetings, and even the outside world have been compelled to remark, "See how these Christians love one another." The swarm that has attended these meetings has been beyond all anticipations. God has been moving through his spirit in the hearts of the people, causing a general awaking. Scores have been gathered into the different churches, and the churches have been revived and strengthened. Connected with this glorious work, there has been no wild spasmodic excitement such as often attends revivals of religion, but a calm deep feligious feeling, which has affected all hearts, with a tenderness that develops a Christian love or the first fruits which lead to a life of holiness.

The meetings are still in progress, and the interest in them seems to be increasing. "God is moving on the great deep," and many hearts are breathing forth the prayer "What must I do to be saved."

On Sabbath evening we attended the Torrens Presbyterian church, and listened to an able and impressive sermon by Rev. Sloan, in the parable of the foolish virgins. It was a rich spiritual feast, and it seemed as though God was speaking and not man. Every word spoken was full of power and spirituality. The Westminister church has caught the fire from the Union meetings, and this divine influence is being diffused around, doing much good, cheering many hearts and leading many to the foot of the cross. H.

Pettengill's Advertising Agency.

Of all the mediums through which the manufacturer or merchant can solicit the public patronage, there is not one that we secure a larger return in proportion to the cost than the columns of a newspaper of the requisite circulation to make it available. But in order to insure the desired result, it is essential that the papers used by the advertiser should be selected with judgment, discretion and fidelity. This can be done without difficulty when journals published in the advertuser's immediate locality only are concerned, but it is quite a different matter when from the remoteness of the place of their publication he is without sufficient knowledge of the character or influence of the papers to enable him to select their use. And just here it is, while those who contemplate advertising are hesitating how to proceed, that such a house as Pettengill's advertising agency comes to their relief, advising them fully with regard to the availability of each particular paper, and informing them of the exact cost of inserting an advertisement for any given time. Through this agency a business man can advertise in five thousand papers with the same economy and exactness as if he visited each office and made a separate bargain with each paper.

The benefits accruing to the general advertising public from this agency are too numerous to be mentioned in detail in this connection, and at the same time too important to be ignored by any who would place their advertising judiciously and with the least possible expense for the number of papers and the amount of space, and for this reason we have only to recommend to those of our readers who are about to contract their spring advertising to the firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

This agency, established in 1849, has taken the lead of advertising Agencies in this country since the second year of its existence, in the amount of advertising contracted for and the amount of the net proceeds. It has not made the most noise, but has had the greatest real prosperity, and satisfied advertisers and the press more generally than that of any other. The great secret of their success is that they always treat their customers well, make their interest their own—give them their money's worth, which makes it an object for them to continue with them—do just what they promise, have their advertisements set up prominently and in the best locations, and pay their bills promptly. We commend them to our readers terms from the press, and give satisfaction.

A REMARKABLE PRESENTMENT.

The Westmoreland Grand Jury Indict C. H. Armstrong and Fred. Guscetti Accessories to the Murder of the Italians.

The inquiry, on behalf of the Grand Jury of Westmoreland county, into the circumstances attending the murder of the Italian miners, at Buena Vista, last fall, has assumed a most extraordinary phase. Instead of finding any testimony upon which to base even a charge of assault or riot, much less of murder, against any one of the numerous participants in the bloody butchery, the Grand Jury have indicted Mr. Charles H. Armstrong, in whose mines the Italians had been employed, and Mr. Fred. Guscetti, who had the miners in charge, as accessories to the murder before the fact!

After examing sixty witnesses, and exhausting all their efforts, the grand jury come to the deliberate conclusion that Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti, by reason of the part they took, "are guilty, as accessories before the fact, to the death, of Ambrozia Fucci, Guisepppe Rainondo, and Rancigio La Vechi, on the 29th of November, A. D., 1874, in said Westmoreland county, from abundant evidence laid before us, the said Grand Jury, of their being the prime movers, instigators, aiders, and abettors of all the firing and disturbance that brought about the death of the said named persons."

In other words, that all the disorder, and terror, and shooting and murdering, were on the part of Mr. Armstrong and his Italians, while the "good citizens" of the place did nothing but feel terrified. There was firing from some "unknown persons," but it was provoked by firing from the men under Guscetti and Armstrong's control, and was done "in defense of their families and homes"—so the grand jury say.

The court, on receiving the presentment, made the following order:

February 20, 1875. The within report presented in open court, and the Grand Jury advising the Court that they desire indictments to be prepared against the within named C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti, the District Attorney is directed to frame indictments, covering the facts presented against the said persons, and commit them to the Grand Jury.

The trial of Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti, as accessories to the murders, should it ever take place, will probably lead to some developments which the Westmoreland Grand Jury have not sought very diligently to make.

ORTWEIN HANGED.

LAST HOURS OF THE MURDERER.

His Conduct on the Scaffold.

He Makes Confessions to His Spiritual Advisers and Counsel.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Details of the Crime, Conviction, Execution, Etc., Etc.

The midday sun yesterday shone upon a scene in the county jail yard that will linger a long time in the memories of those who witnessed it—the strangling to death of a human being. At the time stated Ernst Ortwein, the slayer of a whole family, of five persons—a father, mother and three innocent little children—paid the penalty of his terrible crime on the gallows.

THE CRIME AND THE VICTIMS.

The murder for which Ortwein was hanged has already been recounted in these columns at various times at great length, and it will therefore serve our purpose at present to briefly state a few circumstances connected therewith: The names of the persons murdered were John Hamnett, Mrs. Agnes Hamnett, his wife, Ida and Emma Hamnett, their children, aged respectively eight and four years, and Robert Smith, a lad aged twelve years, whom Mr. Hamnett had taken from the County Poor Farm to raise.

ORTWEIN, THE MURDERER,

was employed as a farm hand by Mr. Hamnett, who resided on a farm near the village of Homestead, on the south side of the Monongahela river, some six miles above this city. He had been living with his victims several months, when one day—the 30th of April, 1874—Mr. Hamnett and wife went to Homestead to visit some friends, leaving the little girls in charge of Robert Smith, the bound boy. Ortwein, it seems, also went to Homestead, where he remained until dark. According to his confession he drank several glasses of beer before he started for the Hamnett residence, and before going there he bought a quantity of candy for the children. We give the remainder of his confession, as made at the time of his arrest, in his own words, as translated by a German interpreter:

THE CONFESSION.

"While on my way home it came into my head that I must have Hamnett's money; I thought he had a good deal of money in the house, and as I felt so queer in my head all at once, I thought I must get it. I went directly to the house, but don't know how I got there. I suppose I must have been out of my mind. After getting into the house I found Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had not come. It occurred to me that to get the money I must kill the children. I found the axe in the kitchen, and taking it with me, went up into the room over the kitchen where Robbie and myself slept. Robert was sleeping soundly, with his face toward me. I took position in front of the bed, and with one blow killed the boy. He never moved. I may have struck him twice, but he never groaned. I then went into the adjoining room where Ida and little Emma were sleeping. Both of them were sleeping. I struck Ida first, and she never moved. I then raised the axe and struck Emma. She uttered a cry, and I hit her the second time and killed her.

After this I went down stairs and took a position just inside the door of the room adjoining the kitchen and waited for Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett to come home. They came between ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. H. coming in first. I was standing so that he could not see me, and I struck him from behind, using the same ax with which I killed the children. He fell to the floor. Mrs. H. came rushing into the room, and as she passed through the door I struck her, but did not kill her. She shrieked once or twice, "O God, John!" and then I struck her a second blow, which killed her instantly. Mrs. Hamnett said the baby were the only ones I struck twice.

I committed this deed to get Mr. Hamnett's money; I searched his pocket and obtained his pocketbook; it contained only fifteen dollars in paper money. I found Mrs. Hamnett's pocketbook on the sewing machine. There was only fifty cents in it. I looked all over the house, but could not find any more money. My only motive in doing the deed was to get the money. I never had any ill feeling toward the Hamnetts. I always liked the children, and always bought them candy when I went to Homestead. The boy Smith and I were good friends, and I always liked Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett.

I did not fire the house, and it was not part of a plan to cover up the murder. When searching the house I put an oil lamp in the sitting-room, and when rushing away from the building it was overturned. I thought the fire would go out; I did not think the house would burn."

From all the evidence, and a conviction of Ortwein are matters so well known to all our readers that a mere passing notice of the same, aside from the murderer's own story, will suffice at this time. The burning of the house attracted the attention of the neighbors, who rushed to the spot and made every effort to subdue the flames. The fire was so far advanced, as none of the family could be found, it was supposed they had perished by the fire. Soon, however, the bodies of the five murdered victims were found and removed from the surrounding ruins, and the cloven skulls of the victims showed plainly that they had been murdered with an ax or some similar weapon.

ANOTHER CONFESSION.

We make such extracts from a confession made by the murderer, June 8, 1874—eleven days before his conviction—to his counsel, Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Luty, as will be of interest, in that they cover the lapse of time from the commission of the crime until his incarceration in the Allegheny lock-up.

Commencing with the statement that he and Mr. Hamnett were making post-holes on the day of the murder, Ortwein continues: Quit work about five and a half or six o'clock; went to supper about half an hour afterwards. There were neighbors there at supper time. The Hamnetts went away with the neighbors. At dinner time they talked about going away after supper. I did not understand what they said clearly. They did not tell me to sit up for them. They went away about five or six times before. We sat up for them sometimes when Mr. Hamnett told us not to go to bed.

About seven o'clock they went up to a neighbor's. After Hamnett and his wife went away the boy Smith and I cut hay and fed the horses and cows. It was yet light. Then I went to Homestead. The boy Smith was not along. Left the children and the boy up in the house. I went to Homestead for fifty cents worth of sugar for the Hamnetts and for tobacco and cigars for me. After supper Mrs. Hamnett asked me if I was going to Homestead, and I said "yes." She said, "bring me fifty cents' worth of sugar." Homestead is a mile from Hamnett's. It was dark when I started. I met a boy about ten years of age, on the way. I went to a saloon and got two glasses of beer. The saloon is not far away from the school where church is held. At the saloon three or four sat at the table playing cards or something else. I remained in the saloon about fifteen minutes. Afterward went to the store for sugar and tobacco. I also bought candy for the children. As often as I went down to buy anything, I bought candy for the children. I came in while I was in the store and I left him there. I remained in the store fifteen or twenty minutes, then I went home. Rode on the horse to Homestead. Mr. Hammett told me to take a horse when I went to Homestead. I tied my things in a pocket handkerchief and started home; met no one on the road. Tied my bundle to a strap while riding home. The thought of doing this act did not come into my mind. I put the horse into the stable before I went into the house. When I went in, I saw the children sitting together in a little room next to the kitchen. They were with them. When I went in, the two little girls ran toward me, and said, "Ernst, have you any candy?" and I said "yes." I then gave them the candy. They put it up at one-half that evening, and put the other half away for next day. I sat by them while they ate the candy. I was smoking a cigar. I sat by the fire. The boy Smith took the children to bed; a good half hour from the time I came. Smith came down after he took the children to bed. We sat by the fire and Smith brought in some sticks for the fire, then we went to bed. We went to bed together about ten o'clock. There was two dogs about the house. We let them in and out and shut the front door; did not lock it. When we went to bed, we took a coal lamp with us. I slept in front of the bed. I did not sleep. The boy lay there as asleep. I do not know if he was asleep.

I laid awake there about fifteen minutes. I could not sleep, because suddenly something came to me, like something flying to me. I got very wild. I do not know what it was. That something said nothing to me. I do not know how the thought came to me to do this. Don't know how it came, and can't tell myself. First knowledge I had of doing anything wrong was on the road—a new road; one which I was walking toward Pittsburgh. I had only my stockings, pants and shirt on. This was about four hundred steps from the house. At once it came to my mind that I had done something wrong. Then it came into my mind at once, what I did; then I knew all I did; it came into my mind gradually. At this time I did not see the house on fire. I did not know the house was on fire. I had in my hand a satchel which Mrs. Hamnett gave me to put my things in, and I had my boots in one hand. It came into my mind that I killed the boy Smith first, and then the girl; I don't remember which girl first. Then I think the man and Mrs. Hamnett. I did not come into my mind at that time, why I killed that family. It has not to this time. It never came out of me. I never told any one that I killed the family for money. When that first came to my mind, I went straight on to Pittsburgh, on the railroad. I did not walk very fast and I became very weak. While I was walking I did not see anything; I did not see back to Thee." There was a delay of scarcely a minute in springing the trap, yet to many of the spectators it seemed an age.

THE TRAP FELL

while the words of prayer were yet on the murderer's lips, and he fell with that dull, heavy, peculiar sound so well known to those who have witnessed such scenes, and which would be difficult to describe in a satisfactory way to others. The fall of the trap occurred at 12:03½ P. M., and after hanging thirty minutes the body was taken down and placed in a coffin, which was locked up temporarily in the old Sheriff's office. Last evening it was taken to a dissecting room, where a number of medical gentlemen are to make autopsy of the brain.

CONDITION OF THE PULSE.

A few seconds after the drop fell, Drs. McKelvey, Pollock and Gilmore approached the body and noted the passing away of the life of the murderer, by means of the pulse. The following is the record as taken down by Dr. McKelvey, the jail physician: The body fell at 12:03½; one; 12:03¾, no pulse; at 12:04¼, no pulse; at 12:04½, irregular pulse; at 12:04¾, perceptible pulse; at 12:05½, 20, per minute; at 12:05¾, 28 per minute; at 12:6, 34 per minute; at 12:07, 120 per minute; at 12:8, 60 per minute; at 12:8½, irregular; at 12:9, none; at 12:9½, none.

THE MURDERER'S WILL.

Following is a copy of the last will made by Ortwein. A previous will was made but was set aside. This last will was prepared by Mr. Luty. The codicil was also prepared by him, although it was prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Moore. It will be observed that there is a departure from the ordinary custom, there being nothing said about "sound mind and memory."

I, Ernst Ortwein, of the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, (formerly of Plein, near Hilbronn, Wurtemburg, Germany), do make this my last will and testament, as follows, to wit:

First. I give and bequeath to Marshal Swartzwelder and Wm. D. Moore, Esqs., each the sum of $100, out of all my interest in the estate, to which I am entitled at the death of my mother, Frederika Ortwein.

Second. I direct my executor to give my body, at my death, to said M. Swartzwelder and W. D. Moore, Esqs., allowing them to make such disposition of the same as to them may seem best.

Third. The remainder of the interest I am entitled to, out of my estate, due me after my mother's death, I bequeath to my brothers and sisters, share alike.

Fourth. I appoint Frederick Luty executor of this my last will and testament, he being one of my attorneys.

In witness whereof, I, Ernst Ortwein, have to this my last will and testament, written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal this 25th day of January, A. D. 1875.

ERNST ORTWEIN.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Ernst Ortwein, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names, at his request, as witnesses thereto in the presence of said testator and each other.

A. W. SMITH,
W. H. GANG.

CODICIL.

Codicil of my last will and testament. I, Ernst Ortwein, do this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1875, with consent and knowledge of my attorneys, Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Luty, hereby revoke and cancel that provision of my last will and testament, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, as to the disposition of my body after death, and all other wills as to the disposition of my body, and hereby direct, request and order my executor, Frederick Luty, to sell my body after death, to Dr. Hertzberger, for dissecting purposes, he paying the same over and right in him vested to make such disposition of my said body as to him may seem best and fitting for my interest and the interest of my family and friends.

ERNST ORTWEIN.

The codicil is witnessed by Algernon Bell and A. W. Smith.

INCIDENTS OF THE HANGING.

In the morning people began to throng the sidewalks on Fifth avenue, at the month of Wylie, and Ross and Diamond streets, so that by eleven o'clock those thoroughfares were so densely crowded as to render them almost impassable. These morbidly curious persons remained on the streets for hours after the execution had taken place, crowding about the securely locked, strong iron gates in the heavy stone walls inclosing the Court House square, as if expecting some one every minute to admit them. But in the face of the well known fact that not one of them had the remotest chance of gaining admittance. There they stood, bowed down and musing, at stone walls, nothing else could they see. The noise of the "drop," although very slight, was heard by the crowd on Diamond street, and was the signal for a subdued, prolonged cheer by the hundreds of small boys who had congregated on that side of the jail.

BOPP.

An individual bearing the name of Bopp was present yesterday, and, to express it mildly, he was not well behaved. He also evidently been "putting an enemy in his mouth." His conduct would have been considered disorderly in a bar room, and he should have been anywhere else yesterday than where he was. Bopp requested that the fact be noticed in the papers that he made the rope which strangled Ortwein. Let us hope that another rope-maker may be found in this community when the next man is hanged, or that Bopp may undergo a change.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE AUTOPSY.

It was given out last evening that a number of our most prominent physicians would make an autopsy of Ortwein's brain. At eight o'clock the coffin containing the murderer's body was taken from the Court House to Agnew & Mr. Pine's wagon, when the vehicle was driven to the corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street, where it halted a moment in front of Dr. Hickenbotham's office, and was then driven into a court off Ninth, opposite the foot of Fayette street. Here the coffin was left, and it was conjectured by the COMMERCIAL reporter that the dissecting room in that locality, and that the proposed examination of the brain would there be made. A number of well known medical gentlemen were seen flitting about, as if trying to mystify somebody. Then came the spiritual advisers of the murderer in a carriage, which stopped in front of Dr. Dickson's store, and the ministers, preceded by a man carrying a lantern, entered the dark, dismal court, and disappeared from view. The murderer's counsel, Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Luty were also observed seated in the rear of the store. These facts were given to the waiting reporters were on the alert. Doctors of medicine were interrogated, but nothing definite could be learned in that quarter. Ministers of the Gospel were appealed to in vain. Then the lawyers were tackled. First one reporter collared Mr. Luty, but that gentleman was so darkly and deeply mysterious that the reporter was glad to relinquish his hold. Mr. Moore wast next questioned as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Moore, will you be good enough to tell me whether there has been, or will be, autopsy of the brain or body of Ortwein to-night?

Mr. Moore—There has not, nor will there be any examination to-night.

Reporter—Do you know when the autopsy will be made?

Mr. Moore—I do.

Reporter—When?

Mr. Moore—I not tell you.

Thanking Mr. Moore for his kindness, the reporter said "good night," and gave up the job. It is safe to say, however, that the autopsy will be made to-day, and that the body will be delivered to Rev. Hertzberger this evening for interment—provided that gentleman be not prevailed upon by the doctors to give it into their hands, which, under the will, he has authority to do.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Majiltons are carrying everything before them at the Opera House. Their audience was very large last night, and we have seldom seen one more delighted. The songs incidentally introduced and the dances of the male and female members of the company are exceedingly good; while some of the more notable performances are quite extraordinary. Reserved seats are a good institution this week.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

Buffalo Bill and his company were greeted by a very large house, last night, and their play, "Life on the Border," passed off to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Cody, Kit Carson and the other members of the organization "hailing" from the plains of the West, are entitled to credit for the advantage of dramatic schooling, are yet able, by their pure naturalness, to make a most vivid impression on the audience. While their efforts lack in an artistic finish, they lack nothing in realistic effects. Arizonia John deserved all the applause he received, and more, for he has become an actor of no mean ability. This afternoon there will be a matinee, and this evening the company make their last appearance.

Harrington's Varieties Theater.

The great company at this popular house will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening. The bill will be first class in every particular.

English Opera Bouffe.

The Emily Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company begin their engagement at Library Hall, this evening, in Offenbach's sparkling operatta, "Genevieve de Brabant." We have already quoted copiously from English exchanges as to the merits of the company, and have not room now for further lenthy extracts. Suffice it to say that according to all opinions of the press the company is not only talented but beautiful, and all who attend are almost sure to be pleased, if such a thing is within the range of possibility. Those who have not yet secured seats can do so by calling at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

The Thirty-seventh Ward Case.

The argument upon the legality of the admission of the Thirty-seventh ward, as a part of the city, will be heard this morning, before the Common Pleas Court No. 2, upon exceptions to the master's report. Messrs. Acheson and Schoyer for Mr. Kelley, the complaint; and Messrs. Slagle, Hamilton and Bigolow for the city.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE.

A DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

Only Two-thirds Tax for the East End.

A DIVIDED COURT, ETC., ETC.

The Supreme Court yesterday delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the Kitty Roup case, and dismissed the appeal. This case raised the constitutionality of the act of 1868, which classed all property in the rural wards, known as the East End, as "rural" and provided that only two-thirds the usual rate of taxation for city purposes should be assessed and collected thereon. The city Councils, at the beginning of last year, under the advice of counsel, held that the new constitution wiped out the classification of property—at least such arbitrary classification as had been made in this case—and levied a full tax upon all property, urban and rural, alike. Mrs. Kitty Roup, the owner of a large tract of rural property, resisted this tax, claiming that she was only legally liable for a two-thirds rate, as formerly. This was a test case, covering the right to classify property, and to assess a different rate upon each class. The unanimous opinion of the Court, rendered in the Philadelphia cases, a few days ago, affirmed the right of the Legislature to classify, and to affix a separate rate to each class, but it left in doubt the right of the Legislature to draw a geographical line around an entire section of the city, as was done by the act of 1868, and to declare that all property within that line should be classed as rural, and subjected to a less rate than other city property. The counsel for the city hold that such an arbitrary classification could not stand, as it was as unjust and unreasonable as it was arbitrary.

WHAT THE LOWER COURT DECIDED.

The Court of Common pleas held that the clause of the Constitution which provides that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects," etc., under which the city sought to collect full tax upon plaintiff's property, was merely declaratory of the law as it stood prior to the adoption of the new Constitution; that the Legislature, having previously made a classification of the plaintiff's land and marked them "rural," the classification would have to stand until a new one was made—unless the Legislature had the power to make it conclusive by its force, had repealed the act; that the Legislature having determined what lands belonged to the several classes, it was not competent for the courts to declare an act void unless its violation of the constitution was plain, clear and palpable, so as to preclude doubt or hesitation. In other words, that the new Constitution did not repeal the act of 1868, and did not interfere with the charter of the city of Pittsburgh, as regarded its taxation. The Court further held that, unless this act remained in force, the city would have no power to tax at all.

ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and fully argued last fall. As two new judges went upon the bench since then, and as the question was one of great importance, a reargument was ordered, and was heard before a full bench in Philadelphia a few weeks ago. Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell, Brewster, Negley and Acheson appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Shiras, Hamilton and Bigelow appeared for the city. The following dispatch was received yesterday, from which it will be seen that the case has been decided against the city:

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Chief Justice Agnew has just delivered an opinion in the Kitty Roup case, an appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. He says: "Owing to the importance and difficulty of the questions in this case, it has been twice argued, and yet there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Court, preventing conclusive satisfactory result to the larger number. The majority, however, unite in affirming the decision of the Court of Common Pleas. Decree affirmed with costs and the appeal dismissed."

DIVIDED COURT.

What the points of difference among the judges are, can only be conjectured. These may or may not be gathered from the text of the opinion, which has not yet come to hand. Having stated a verdict, the main points decided by the lower Court, it is enough to know that these have been affirmed. We understand from a party in a position to know, that the decision was a great difficulty in coming to a conclusion in this case; and the opinion under the circumstances, while settling the tax question as applicable to city property, will hardly be regarded as a clear guide or precedent in like questions hereafter. As we have before stated, in discussing this matter, there are objections, and grave ones, to the law as it stands; but the remedy is in the hands of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and they can apply it through the instrumentality of their representatives in Councils and in the Legislature. If the classification is unjust, let a more just and equitable law be framed.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

The lower Court, having enjoined the city from collecting more than a two-thirds rate of tax upon property in the East End, and the higher Court having affirmed this injunction, the sum of $130,000, which would have otherwise gone into the City Treasury, cannot now be realized. A like sum in the total revenue will be cut off this year, and hereafter the millage must be increased to make up this deficiency. This exemption will be a direct benefit to the owners of property in the East End, but it is not at all pleasant to other taxpayers.

—Since the above was put in type we have received the following:

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1875.

The Supreme Court affirm the decision of the Court below, in the Kitty Roup case. The court is united in affirming, but not all for the same reasons. They agree that the power to classify subjects of taxation is not taken away by the new Constitution.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Protest Against the Repeal of the Local Option Law—Addresses.

A temperance mass convention was held yesterday morning at the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal church, the purpose of being to protest against the repeal of the Local Option law.

The attendance was not very large, and the large majority of those present were women.

A half-past two o'clock the proceedings were opened with religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Miller, after which Mr. B. L. Crawford was chosen chairman and Mr. Jonathan Gallagher, secretary.

Rev. Dr. Swift presented and read a series of resolutions. They protested against the repeal of the law because it had been decided by a vote of the sovereign people that in these shoulds be granted in certain counties for three years; because the whisky people originated the movement for a repeal; because the bill is clearly opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution which expressly forbids all legislation in the interests of particular sections of the State or classes of people; because inefficiency of the local option law in some districts is caused by the very men who are now urging its repeal, they having made their own lawless acts the argument for its repeal; because every legislator is bound by the eternal principles of right, irrespective of his constituents, to seek the moral and physical well-being of the whole people, and he cannot without disregarding his duty, advocate or support the repealing law.

They also pledged the temperance people of the western part of the State to test in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the repealing law, in case it should pass, and to do their best to cleanse the legislative halls of persons whose presence is prejudicial to the rights and interests of the people. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

General Lane, Mr. Shinn, of Beaver county, Rev. Deems, Rev. F. Ewing, of Armstrong county, and Rev. Hugo, the Hungarian, then addressed the convention, all denouncing the act of the members of the lower House of the Legislature looking to the repeal of the Local Option law. Mr. Hugo, reference having been made by a preceding speaker to the influence of the thousands of ministers in the Union, claimed that nearly half of them were afraid to utter temperance sentiments.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to forward a certified copy of the resolutions adopted to the Legislature. The convention then adjourned, those present being invited to attend the anniversary of the Alliance in the evening.

Reading Contest.

Heretofore it has been the custom among the teachers and pupils of the Washington schools to give an exhibition on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, but this time it was substituted by a reading contest between the pupils of the grammar department.

Before the hour for commencing, the spacious hall of the school house was crowded and at the time of commencing, standing room could not be found within. Here, reading as an art was fully vindicated for as amateurs it was the most successful ever held in our schools, and we have had many, such entertainments, are sometimes monotonous without being interspersed with variety.

Under the leadership of Mr. Sandham, the audience was highly entertained by the choice songs, choruses and quartettes. Among the leading lights in reading were the Misses Sample, Rhind, Metcalf, Yough, Makins, and Master Noyes Lewis, each receiving prizes grading in the order of their names.

Miss Sallie Philpot, the recognized leader in the reading, was debarred from receiving a prize on account of being an elected teacher.

Especial attention should be given to the teachers under whom the scholars have so justly acquitted themselves, namely, Miss N. A. Mulhauzen, Miss N. Black and Miss N. Kaufman.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Relative Resources of the Combatants—An Interesting Analysis—A Suggestion for Compromise.

When two nations go to war, one of the first and most important inquiries, as bearing upon the probable result, is the financial ability of the combatants. Good generalship may prevail even against pecuniary odds, but as a general rule the "sinews of war" are essential in determining the issue. This rule holds good especially in the case of contending railway corporations; and the earnest and determined manner in which Presidents Scott and Garrett have renewed the war of competition between their respective lines, has led to an investigation into the financial ability of each to continue the struggle. The *Railway World* has a carefully prepared article on the subject, and presents exhaustively into the work of analyzing the resources of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies. We append extracts sufficieni to give the reader a general outline of the article:

MR. GARRETT'S SURPLUS.

An impression prevails that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in an exceptionally good financial condition, having a surplus of some $32,000,000, and therefore able to wage a great war. This general belief is due to the fears of the press and of the merchants of the city of New York that the commercial supremacy of that city may be removed to the port of Baltimore through the influence of this surplus.

THE ROADS COMPARED.

To make the comparison between the two roads clear, we will take, first, the relative cost of these roads; second, the character of the lines as regards cheap transportation; and third, their financial ability.

First, then, the relative cost of these roads.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, 370 miles long, with 994 miles of single track, is charged with $35,240,036 74, or about $90,609 per mile of double and third tracks. The Baltimore and Ohio, 522 miles long, composed of main line to Wheeling and Parkersburg, and the Washington and Metropolitan branches, stands at $35,804,088 78, or per mile about $65,000. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad report gives no account of tonnage or of passengers carried one mile, nor of number of miles of single track, and we are left, as the second best plan, a comparison by receipts per mile as shown by the reports of the roads, taking it as fair to assume that the relative demands on the capacities of the roads were nearly similar.

Trying it by this rule—

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 187, for 370 miles of road, were $24,886,088 96, or per mile $67,300.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873, for 552 miles of road, were $12,869,345 39, or per mile $23,000—showing that if the cost per mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad was 40 per cent. more, yet its receipts were about 200 per cent. more than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and if this is to be the basis of judgment, as to the real relative cost of the lines, it conclusively demonstrates that the capital in the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad per its ability to transport freight and passengers is more than double that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; or in other words the capital invested in the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is not one in one mile is less than one-half of that in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to perform the same work. We will not compare the cost or value of rolling power; it is evident to the reader, and he can judge for himself.

FACILITIES FORCHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Secondly. The character of the two lines as regards cheap transportation. No one conversant with the two lines, their alignment, grades, character of track, the accessories of shops, stations, &c., it were needless to make any comparison. To bring up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the character of the Pennsylvania Railroad in all that constitutes a first class railroad would require an outlay of many millions of money. The grades on it are an unbroken succession of long, heavy portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs through a very poor country, and one that affords little freight and few passengers. While the Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the heart of the Keystone State, with tributaries every few miles in its length, furnishing a very large local trade, and that always reliable one of the company to carry through freight and passengers at very low rates, should it be forced to do a year's western business at cost, the results in its finances would make a little impression. The fact is the western trade has paid but little profit for the last two years, as is shown in the reports, and may been tried. In the matter of distance between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Chicago and other Western centers, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has advantage, but take Chicago as a point and there is a difference of 125 miles in favor of Philadelphia, and 25 miles in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

Thirdly. The relative financial ability. We do not suppose either company has more money than they need, for both have been in the London market as borrowers within the last year—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company largely for the purpose of paying off maturing bonds, dividend scrip, and construction expenditures for 1874; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to build a new road to Chicago and other construction work.

But as the surplus of $32,000,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been so often alluded to, we will examine into it and see how much, in case of necessity, is available in a general war.

The editor gives these several items in detail, and follows each with an explanation, or analysis. Of this entire surplus, he considers but one item of stock of the Washington branch, amounting to $1,027,800,) as undoubtedly good and available. He then continues:

We have thus made a partial analysis of these several assets, and confess that, except in the last item, we do not find any assets that would be absolutely available, and this cannot be sold, as it controls the possession of that branch.

The amount of outstanding accounts and obligations, which must largely made up of indebtedness by the different tributary roads, and much of it should be charged to profit and loss account.

We, therefore, in reviewing our analysis of the two roads, and admitting that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has no money to spare, can afford to contest with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, find the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (1) has to work with a capital per ton carried at least double that of the Pennsylvania Railroad; (2) That it is inferior in ability to carry at as low prices: and (3) the analysis of its surplus of $32,144,160 15 shows there is but a small portion of it possibly available to pay the losses of a contest.

SCOTT'S $50,000,000 SURPLUS.

We do not, therefore, see that the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad should express any fears as to the result, for the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is too wise and prudent, when they really learn the condition of their own company and the facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to recklessly continue a war in which they are not equals. For this the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after weeding out all bad and doubtful investments, has surplus securities of a cash value of over $50,000,000, which make them strong to meet the contest with the Baltimore and Ohio to a successful issue. This issue, we trust, will be one permanent in its character, and satisfactory to the shareholders of both companies. The sooner the sober second thought is reached the better, and if the officers of these rival railroads cannot agree, the question should be left to the decision of competent and disinterested parties.

A SUGGESTION FOR COMPROMISE.

If it would not be considered presumption, we would suggest to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the appointment of a committee to learn the extent of their liabilities as guarantors, to value their securities and assets, and to see that the future statements of the company give true and not fictitious values. As it now stands, innocent persons are misled, and, while in the way of suggestions, we would add, that fuller detailed reports of the main item, as well as of all the lines in which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is interested, should be made to the stockholders, that they may the better understand the relative value of their interest.

If we contribute in the least, by this fair expose of the condition of the parties in the contest, to bring about harmonious action, we, with the public, will greatly rejoice.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, physician of the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending February 20, 1875:

Accidents by burns, 1; accident by railroad, 1; asthma, 1 apoplexy 2; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 5; cancer of fibula, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 3; debility, 1; enteritis, 2; erysipelas, 2; fever,